

PARLIAMENT March 16 1982

PM to take part in disarmament conference

PM's QUESTIONS

The Prime Minister is to attend the special session of the United Nations on Disarmament in June, she said during questions.

Sir Russell Fairgrieve (West Aberdeenshire, C) said that there was support in Scotland for the United Kingdom's decision to continue to maintain its own nuclear deterrent (Conservative cheers). Negotiations for disarmament are better conducted from a position of military strength than from military weakness.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher: I agree. This Government like its predecessor of which Mr Foot and Mr Benn were both members, believes in keeping a nuclear deterrent as a safeguard to our strength. Also, it is better to negotiate disarmament from a position of strength.

We agree that we need to negotiate disarmament from a position of strength. I hope to go to the UN Special session in New York in July, and to play a part.

Mr Thomas Urwin (Houghton-le Spring, Lab) asked the Prime Minister to read the press reports of

yesterday and today about questions raised by the French on the development of European independent defence policy.

A Conservative MP: Run by the French.

Mr Urwin: Would she subscribe to the Western European Union, which provides a ready-made forum for development of such a policy?

Mrs Thatcher: We should be very wary before we have in Europe a scheme which applies only to Europe while we have Nato. That would not in the end unite the western world in defending its own interests but would hold the possibility of dividing us from our friends across the Atlantic, the ultimate guarantors of freedom.

Idle hands are getting into mischief

The present levels of unemployment were not a reason for the sharp increase in crime, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said at question time.

Earlier Mr Densmore (Dover

Fairgrieve: Military strength

(Chorley, C) had pointed out that the key issue in the north-west was law and order. Would she break with tradition (he asked) and allow another debate on capital punishment in the lifetime of this Parliament? (Conservative cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: I quite understand that law and order is a very important issue in the north-west and the public mind and for very good reasons. We have already had a debate on capital punishment and I would have considerable doubts whether another would have a different result. It is a matter for the House of Commons (Mr Francis Pym).

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Edinburgh, Lab): Does she believe there is any connection between the record rates of crime produced under her Government and the record rates of unemployment under her Government? (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: No, not a direct relationship in any way, if one looks at the way the crime figures rose through periods of increasing prosperity and decreasing unemployment. They

Urwin: Ready-made forum

steadily rose. Street crimes of mugging are very much, for obvious reasons, a feature of our cities and obviously idle hands get into mischief. That is not a reason in my view for the very sharp increase in crime.

Mr Edward Gardner (South Fylde, C): Her Government's policy of law and order has now provided the police with the resources they need to meet the present crime wave. It would be timely if the police were to let it be known that they intend to make the fullest possible use of their new powers and that they will not be intimidated or deflected from their duties by any attempts to defame them as racists? (Conservative cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: I fully agree. This Government has increased the numbers of police by 8,000 in England and Wales. They are properly paid and equipped. There are people who try to undermine the police and who tell us to brand them as racists. (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions).

MP fails to make BR sell assets

TRANSPORT

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C) was refused leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the sale of the assets of British Railways. He introduced his British Railways (Divestment of Assets) Bill under the ten-minute rule, but it was rejected by 165 votes to 152 majority against, 14.

Mr Farr said he and his constituents had been exasperated by the recent Adair strike which cost British Rail about £100m, made up of £75m revenue losses and £25m payment to non-Adair staff. His constituents strongly objected to paying a single penny to the cost of this strike, especially as its purpose was solely devoted to preserving an out-of-date and archaic rostering system unchanged.

This legislation would require the disposal of their 26 railway hotels throughout the country and their 30 Sealink ships as soon as possible to the highest bidder. The 13 railway workshops which employed about 39,500 people should be sold. They were grouped together under British Railways Engineering and enjoyed a monopoly of BR business, but their export efforts had been meagre.

The Bill would enable private caterers to operate restaurant cars and canteens in railway stations.

It would also give a new lease of life to branch lines. The measure would set up a holding authority to take over and dispose of 7,000 miles of track at once with a duty to dispose of these lines to local consortia of businessmen, local industrialists or local and national councils.

The lines would not necessarily be profitable but at least they would serve the local public need and with recent knowledge, business acumen and enthusiasm they would gain a new lease of life to the benefit and not the loss to BR, to whom they were at the moment a financial burden.

If his Bill was accepted, British Railways would be left with a much slimmer-downed operation and would be able to concentrate their efforts on providing the nation with an efficient, inter-city network into the 1990s and beyond.

Mr Peter Snape (West Bromwich, East, Lab) opposing the Bill, said the idea of private management for British Rail's rural services was fascinating but there was a minor fly in the ointment—who was going to buy them? What private enterprise company, if there were any left after the ravages of the Financial Crisis, would want to take on a loss-making business?

There had also been a suggestion of little consultation of local authorities to take them over and yet the shire counties contributed only £500,000 towards railway support in the last year, which was less than one tenth of one per cent of the total figure.

He would hardly be encouraged by the Secretary of State for the Environment to go in for even greater local government expenditure. This was why it was necessary for central government to retain control.

There were many branch lines which recovered less than a half even a year after they had been sold. The Bill would close many of these lines including some in Mr Farr's own constituency.

The properties owned by British Rail were assets which, carefully developed and disposed of at the right time and in the right conditions, could make a long-term contribution to railway finance, but if their sale was subject to blackmail and pressure this was unlikely to be the case.

On the suggested sale of British Rail workshops, he said the comment on their record of export orders was an insult to hard working men in towns like Swindon, York and Doncaster who had set an example to the world over railway exports.

If the Bill went through, who would be responsible for the sale of these national assets? Hardly the Secretary of State for transport, from whom the Bill was wily of buying a clapped out multiple diesel unit. The Bill was a nonsense.

Misgivings on anti-terror law

TERRORISM

Earl Jellicoe would undertake a review of the workings of the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1976, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced late on Monday night in a debate on the Bill under the Act for a further year.

At the end of the debate, MPs voted to extend the Act for a further year, 338 to 233—Government majority, 85. Labour backbenchers were advised by Mr Roy Battersley, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, to abstain on the order, but some declined to take the advice and voted against renewal.

Mr Whitelaw said the new inquiry, as in the case of the last review under Lord Shackleton in 1978, would be carried out by one man—Earl Jellicoe—and the evidence would be heard in private. The report would be published in full.

It was his firm belief that the renewal of the Act was necessary and justified, but he was seeking it in no routine way. He had considered it in great detail. The IRA bombing campaign in London at the end of last year was the work of men who were prepared to murder and maim without compunction in the hope of advancing their cause.

Enough time had passed since Lord Shackleton's review of the Act to warrant a further review. It would not focus on whether or not the Act was needed. Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had agreed that the review would deal with the operation of the Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Mr Jellicoe had accepted Mr Whitelaw's invitation to carry out the review and would report before the next time for renewal of the Act.

The review would consider all the powers that the Act contained and the use made of them since Lord Shackleton reported. It would also look at the manner in which the Act had been misused.

The terms of reference would accept the continuing need for legislation against terrorism and would ask for an assessment of the Act with particular regard to its effectiveness and its effect on the liberties of the subject.

Mr Whitelaw personally considered every application for exclusion orders under the Act. Since the 1974 Act came into force, 24 exclusion orders had been signed. The equivalent figure for last year was eight orders signed—a figure

considerably lower than in earlier years' operations of the Act.

Since 1974, up to last March, 5,300 people had been detained in Great Britain under its provisions—257 in the past year. This figure was the lowest of any year since the legislation was introduced.

Over the last year Mr Whitelaw or the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr George Younger, had granted 50 extensions of detention beyond 48 hours—by far the lowest number of any year since the Act came into force.

Last year the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland had granted 403 applications for extension beyond 48 hours. A substantial proportion of people were subsequently charged or excluded from the country.

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Fitt: Cowards and scum of the Irish nation

Mr Roy Battersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, said he felt the deepest distaste for the Act and the fact that it would be extended for another year.

The Act was wrong in principle, and a severe and substantial infringement of civil liberties. He was not alone in his doubts about its contribution to the campaign against terrorism and violence. It provided help of a sort to the security services, but he seriously questioned whether the assistance it provided matched the damage done to the cause of law and order in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland in particular.

It was consistently exploited by the enemies of law and order who continued to see the British Government behaving in a way contrary to the freedom that the Government claimed to protect.

Mr Battersley said the Government had a duty to be taken wholly on trust, which was repugnant to democracy. The draconian powers were necessary to deal with a temporary but had become more and more permanent. Repugnance had been felt for the Act on both sides of the Commons since Roy Jenkins had introduced it.

As Parliamentarians and democrats they hated the Act but he hated it enough to get rid of it.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances, such as the Birmingham pub bombings, which caused violent reaction and would continuation of the Act be justified. If roles were reversed tonight he did not believe he would be asked to support the Act. MPs were being asked to vote for it blindfold.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, Socialist), opposing renewal, said that he had just watched a television programme in which so-called soldiers—whom he regarded as cowards and the scum of the Irish nation—had boasted of their role in the Irish republic about terrible acts they had committed in Northern Ireland.

It was well known that the Commons would debate the Act tonight and he had no doubt that terrorist activities in Northern Ireland that night were being brought about because of this.

The IRA did not want this Act taken off the statute book. They thrived on this type of legislation. It would deter them from the exclusion order—it was on the recommendation of the police. This should be taken into consideration by the inquiry.

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Varied pay for teachers favoured

EDUCATION

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, said that he is in sympathy with pay differences for teachers so that teachers who are in short supply for some subjects are paid more than others.

He told Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C) that a working party of the Burnham committee was studying the whole area of salary structure. There was no indication at present of general support for the concept of differential pay for teachers of certain subjects.

Mr Carlisle: Despite that disappointing answer, in almost every activity in this country there is a chance to reflect the skill demanded. It would be right in education to move to a system by which maths and physics teachers who are in short supply would be paid more than teachers in other subjects who are in over supply. It is necessary to do this to secure the right teaching in the essential to our national future.

Sir Keith Joseph: I am sympathetic to the general proposition put forward by him, and the Cockcroft committee on mathematics teachers' pay recommended a differential in their favour, recognising that the Government already has one in operation by studying the recommendation.

Mr David Mabel (South Bedfordshire, C): In considering the future pay structure the Burnham committee have been on in-service training courses or a restraining course.

Sir Keith Joseph: That is a good idea that should be taken into account by the Burnham committee. It is associated with the proposals for revised salary structures put forward by the management of the working party. There are important questions still to be settled, such as how the competence of teachers can best be assessed.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education (Bedfordshire, Lab): When the Burnham committee have been on in-service training courses or a restraining course.

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The three options for release of Walesa

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 16

Mr Lech Walesa, the imprisoned Solidarity leader, is understood to be having talks with senior government officials over the next two days to discuss, among other things, conditions on which he will be allowed to attend the christening of his seventh child.

These talks run parallel to tentative contacts between Solidarity and the Government through intermediaries aimed at working out an agenda for future negotiations.

There is no way of confirming whether Mr Walesa has actually met the officials — other meetings in the past have been called off at the last minute — but Solidarity's aide emphasised that talks were scheduled for today and tomorrow.

The talks come at a time of growing pressure on the Government, especially from Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, to release Mr Walesa at least for one day to attend the ceremony. Mrs Danuta Walesa, his wife, has also appealed to General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, for her husband's release. The appeal has been broadcast into the country by Polish-language radio stations abroad.

The Government thus has some face to lose if it turns down the request for the temporary release of Mr Walesa, who is interned in a palatial villa outside Warsaw. As a stalling device, officials have told Mrs Walesa that they have received no formal request from either her or her husband.

The Government appears to be considering three options: allowing Mr Walesa to attend the ceremony on Sunday but under heavy police guard; transferring the ceremony at the last minute to Warsaw; and thus heading off any prepared demonstration or for the same reason, pushing the ceremony forward to Thursday or Friday.

A fourth option of simply refusing permission to Mr Walesa seems to have been ruled out at present, because of the delicate state of contacts between Solidarity representatives and the Government.

However the Government's fear of unrest is a real one. Mr Walesa's presence in Gdansk — even under police guard — could have an explosive effect in the birthplace of Solidarity. More over on Friday falls the anniversary of last year's incident in Bydgoszcz, when militiamen had beaten up activists who had staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the United Peasants' Party in support of farmers' rights.

The authorities in Bydgoszcz have blocked off certain key thoroughfares, in anticipation of trouble.

Mr Stanislaw Ciosek, the Trade Union Minister, is due on Friday on Saturday to give his first press conference since the declaration of martial law three months ago, this suggests that the Government may have something concrete to announce about the immediate future of Mr Walesa.

Mr Ciosek has been the main contact with Mr Walesa on a ministerial level and despite official denials seems to feel that Mr Walesa and Solidarity should be brought into the current discussion over the future shape of trade unions.

The national commission effectively the executive of what remains of Solidarity met just over two weeks ago and reaffirmed the following three principles: talks with government should start as soon as possible; all internees should be freed; and future trade unions should have a regional rather than industry-based structure.

Polish debts, page 13

France unmoved by proposals to curb Soviet trade

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 16

The delegation headed by Mr James Buckley, the American Under-Secretary of State, which is touring Western European capitals to discuss application of sanctions on Russia over the imposition of martial law in Poland, received the same polite but non-committal welcome in Paris today that he received in Bonn.

Claude Cheysson, the External Affairs Minister, and M Jean-Claude Paye, the head of the Economic Affairs Department of the Quai d'Orsay, merely took note of the suggestions that France should reduce state credits and government subsidised soft loans sharply in the future in exchange for American consent to the Siberian gas deal signed with Russia last January.

The American Administration has abandoned the idea of getting the French or West German Governments to go back on the financial conditions of the deal. French state guarantees granted to Russia which cover about 85 per cent of the contract worth 4,500 million francs (£409m) for the provision of equipment for the gas pipeline including compression and refrigeration stations and telecommunications systems, by three leading French companies. This represents more than 20 million man hours for French industry between now and the completion of the pipeline in the mid-1980's.

More recently, a group of French banks agreed to make available to Russia an additional loan of 500 million francs, so that the whole cost of construction is now covered although this last loan is not guaranteed by the state.

There was never any question of the French Government going back on the deal, for either economic or political reasons. In spite of considerable pressure

from Washington and opposition criticism at home, its argument has always been that France needed the Siberian gas, that it is part of a concerted policy of diversification of supply, and does not create a dependence on Soviet supplies which could endanger French security.

But the political argument is equally strong — that France is not at war with Russia, that trade must go on, and that the French Government is the sole judge of its acts in the context of East-West relations.

Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, was quoted today in a newspaper as saying the time was not ripe for more Western sanctions against the Soviet Union (Reuter reports).

Measures already taken by the United States and its allies were a signal that the Western response would be much tougher if Moscow went any further than it had so far, he said in the West German daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

"I am personally not in favour of taking more measures against the Soviet Union with the aim of bringing about a (Soviet) change of heart," he said. "For one thing, one must keep things in reserve in case the situation worsens, and for another, I do not believe this is the right moment for further counter-measures."

President Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union and its allies would not be hurt by Western trade sanctions applied over the Polish crisis.

Speaking to the Soviet trade union congress, he suggested that many of America's allies would suffer economically by aligning themselves with Washington-inspired sanctions. Many of America's allies were more dependent on foreign trade than Washington.

India startled by size of Ustinov delegation

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, March 16

The size and high rank of a Russian military delegation visiting India has surprised the Indian Government and has led to considerable speculation about the visit's purpose.

The delegation which arrived here yesterday is headed by Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister and includes the Navy and Air Force chiefs and the deputy chief of the Army staff, 30 generals and 10 other senior officers.

The Indians were taken aback when they were given the list of visitors as they had been expecting a much smaller group. They have been at pains to say that no undue significance should be placed on the visit.

Although the Russians are the largest supplier of arms to India, and India's future needs are clearly a subject for discussion, there are other reasons for the visit. Agreed background of disapproval for his actions in respect of Afghanistan and Poland, the Russians are anxious to show the flag in a country with which they have a fairly good relationship.

However, for its part, India is trying to strike a balance between accepting the visit as a status of importance while avoiding the impression that the relationship is warmer than it is.

It is assumed here that because President Brezhnev's reign is in its final stage, one purpose of the Russian visit is to give, and seek, assurance that there will be continuity in the relationship with India after the changes in the Soviet leadership.

During the visit the Russians will be discussing the supply of MIG27 aircraft and T82 tanks. The Indians also want to build MIG23s in

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NEW YORK
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om Christopher Thomas
New York, March 16

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Schmidt faces power test in Lower Saxony

From Patricia Clough, Brunswick, March 16

Looking fit and in a fighting mood, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, plunged into the first of a series of political battles which could decide the future of the 12-year-old Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition Government.

By this autumn, the most successful and popular Chancellor since Konrad Adenauer could well be out of a job. But not — came the clear message from the red-draped podium here — if he has anything to do with it.

Herr Schmidt arrived by helicopter to Lower Saxony to campaign in the first of four Land elections which could precipitate the smouldering crisis in his coalition in Bonn. A fifth test is the Social Democratic Party's (SPD) conference in Munich in April where the growing left wing is expected to put up a fight to stop the stationing of Nato missiles in West Germany. If it succeeds, the Chancellor will resign and the coalition will break up.

The Chancellor, all his Cabinet ministers, his state secretaries and his whole party executive are campaigning in Lower Saxony to try to slow down, at least, the breakneck downhill slide of the fractious and disillusioned SPD. Its troubles are hampering Herr Schmidt's ability to govern in Bonn and undermining his prestige in the world.

Speaking to an audience of more than 3,000 in Brunswick's Municipal Hall, the Chancellor conceded that this is a difficult year, difficult to maintain a well-considered foreign policy, and difficult economically. But West Germany is still better off than all the other countries in Nato, and there is confidence in its economy abroad — after all why do rich Arabs invest their money in Frankfurt at 9.5 per cent interest instead of the 16 per cent they could get in New York? "Our voice counts for something in the world."

He reaps warm applause as he speaks proudly of his independence from the United States. "We are not identical twins," the American high interest rates are "idiotic," he "does not go along with" much of what is happening in Central America. Trade with the Soviet Union helps peace and employment and "we are not going to let it be wrecked".

He swells with anger at whistles and boos when he mentions the Nato missile policy. "The fact that the Soviet Union has changed its mind and is negotiating in Geneva is entirely due to West German policy," he shouts.

Hitting out at his party's left wing he tells the blue and white collar workers the SPD traditional voters — that they must remain the heart of the party and not let themselves be "talked into a corner" by left-wing intellectuals.

Then the Chancellor, who had a heart pacemaker inserted a few months ago, jumps down from the platform to greet old party friends. Later, at a beer and schnaps session with party workers, he foils about merrily for a photographer, flexing his biceps and thumping comrades on the chest.

Clearly, the Chancellor appears in good shape. But his party and coalition on which his power rests is not. Internal dissent, two big scandals involving Cabinet ministers and trade unionists close to the SPD, and ever more bitter fights with the Free Democrats (FDP) over policy are taking their toll.

There is a growing feeling in Bonn that the end may come this year instead of at the next election in 1984.

Hints, rumours and press reports are circulating that the FDP, which holds the balance of power is preparing to switch to a coalition with the opposition Christian Democrats.

But they need a clear reason — one could be a victory of the left at the

Munich congress, another could be if the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) wrests Hessen from the SPD and FDP in the October elections. This would be taken as a signal of the bankruptcy of the coalition in Bonn and would give the CDU a two-third majority in the Bundestag, the Upper House, with which it could stop all legislation.

The results of the poll on Sunday in Lower Saxony will be less dramatic but could be a bad blow for the SPD, at present in the opposition in that Land with 42.6 per cent of the vote. The local party will be happy if it could scrape up 40 per cent, but privately many fear that they will more likely be in the low thirties.

They had a grim foretaste last week in municipal elections in Schleswig-Holstein where the SPD lost six percentage points. Their ardent voters stayed at home in disgust and younger people drifted away to the ecological "Greens". The SPD's main effort in Lower Saxony now is to get people out to vote.

The Free Democrats who were catapulted out of the Land Parliament in 1978 are likely to return and form a coalition with the CDU. Curiously, this would suit the Social Democrats because the Free Democrats have made it a condition that the future Lower Saxony Government should not use its vote in the Bundestag to stop an increase in Value-added tax which the Government needs to finance its job-creation plans in Bonn.

The election is important for the future of Herr Ernst Albrecht, the clever, charismatic, ambitious Prime Minister who runs Lower Saxony rather like a private kingdom. Herr Albrecht, who is 51, is one of the main rivals for the post of future CDU Chancellor. If he loses votes, as he may well do, this would mean the end of his hopes in Bonn.

London-based human rights organisation.

Mr Ozturk said an investigation into the fate of 49 people included in the Amnesty list was concluded and a similar inquiry was continuing about the others.

He said that 15 of these people had indeed died after being tortured — AP.

Turkey admits jail torture deaths

Ankara, March 16. — The Turkish Government acknowledged today that at least 15 people imprisoned in connection with political terrorism activities had died in jail after being tortured, since the military takeover 18 months ago.

The disclosure in reply to Amnesty International that 70 prisoners had been tortured to death in Turkey.

The Amnesty list was delivered to the Turkish Embassy in London last January. It updated an earlier list of 62 people made public last autumn by the



Not Cricket: Students disrupting the Durban anti-tour meeting.

Whites fight blacks over cricket

From John Woodcock, Durban, March 16

Violence erupted today at a lunchtime meeting held at Natal University which Mr Hassan Howa, the president of the South African Cricket Board, the breakaway organisation whose members are mainly Cape Coloureds, was addressing.

The meeting had been organized by the Students' Representative Councils of three local universities. Many others were also attracted to

the meeting by the sound of mounting disorder and there must have been 1,000 people present by the time the heckling turned to fighting. The majority of non-whites were wearing stickers with the slogan "We Reject Racist Tours".

It looked as though a small band of mostly white students, from one of the halls of residence, had descended on the meeting to break it up.

Eventually they were put to flight by non-whites, who wielded chairlegs as truncheons. It was an ugly imbroglio, which should, in the words of the president of the Students' Representative Councils, "reaffirm our fight for democracy".

Mr Howa said that in a long experience of addressing public meetings he had known nothing like this.

Women block streets in abortion protest

From Harry Debellus, Madrid, March 16

Demonstration and sit-ins by women in at least three Spanish cities accompanied the opening in Bilbao today of a controversial trial of 10 women and one man charged with violating legislation of abortion. The trial had been twice postponed.

Senora Julia Garcia Navarro, a former shopkeeper from Basauri, near Bilbao, faces a sentence of up to 60 years. She is alleged to have carried out abortions for fees ranging from 800 to 5,000 pesetas (£4.28 to £26.74). Her daughter, who was a minor at the time of the alleged offences, is accused of assisting her. She faces up to 55 years.

Only nine of the women were present when the trial began. One, believed to have left the country, is being tried in absentia.

The Spanish Communist Party said in Madrid today that it would seek a free pardon for any of the 11 defendants who are convicted, and it called for a

prompt debate of a proposal to legalize the voluntary interruption of pregnancy, to substitute for current legislation, which prohibits all abortions.

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the main parliamentary opposition, published a statement calling for new legislation "to make abortion no longer a punishable offence and to assure maximum levels of medical attention for women."

The trial began with the interrogation of Senora Garcia Navarro, accused of 34 abortion operations prior to October, 1976, when she and other defendants were arrested. She told the court she had carried out only one abortion.

In Barcelona, 150 women and 50 men blocked traffic by sitting down in front of the Palace of Justice. At midday, they marched to the headquarters of the Generalitat, the Catalan regional government, where police dispersed them.

CHALLENGE OF EEC TO BRITAIN

By Our Foreign Staff

To opt out of the European Community would be an admission of defeat in coming to terms with the modern world. Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Vice-President of the European Commission, said in Sheffield last night.

Delivering the annual Morning Telegraph lecture in the city, he said that the Community had given Britain both the challenge to tackle the uncomfortable and sometimes painful process of change and adaptation and the opportunity to do this in a framework able to take account of Britain's special strengths.

The Labour Party's proposal to opt out of the EEC and retreat behind a barrage of import controls would mean the protection of old and uncompetitive industries at the expense of those which were modern, technologically advanced and offered hope for the future, he said.

Letter from Moscow

The play's the thing for Soviet youth

Soviet theatre is enjoying a remarkable boom. It is almost impossible to find a free seat in any Moscow theatre nowadays, and if you are lucky enough to have a ticket for a performance, you have to jostle through the crowd of hopefuls who will round the door before each performance demanding "any spare tickets?"

A young generation of imaginative actors and innovative directors has made the theatre the most dynamic of the Soviet arts. And not only in the capital do productions play to full houses: theatres in Georgia and Estonia vigorously uphold local language and culture and have established reputations beyond their small republics — the Rustaveli theatre from Tbilisi has played Brecht in Berlin, Shakespeare in London to critical acclaim.

It is not simply that theatres are warm, comfortable and cheap and one of a few public diversions on long winter nights; nor that they are fashionable places to be seen where it is now modish to dress up in furs or Levis and display your jewels; nor simply that all the would-be intellectuals gather to find what their friends and rivals are up to. As well as all this there is a genuine intellectual curiosity among Soviet youth and a public thirst for discussion of real issues free from propaganda.

Theatres respond to this demand. There are of course the obligatory plays on the life of Lenin and other worthy themes. A new one, entitled *Thus we will be victorious* has just opened at the Moscow Arts Theatre, and President Brezhnev and virtually all the members of the Politburo have just been along to see it. There are also plays that stir controversy, satirizing bureaucrats, depicting the wheeling and dealing of daily life, loneliness in big cities, family problems, village values. Some only just scrape past the censor; the late Yuri Trifonov's chilling *House on Embankment* is a document of betrayal and cowardice during the Stalin purges, and as neighbours in the house denounce each other, I wondered what kind of friction ran through the white-haired citizens in

the audience who had themselves spoken the same words 45 years ago.

Controversial plays are the hallmark of Yuri Lyubimov, the liberal director of the Taganka who is even now locked in struggle with the authorities over plans to stage a life of Vysotsky, the balladist whose death two years ago has given rise to an extraordinary cult. But the Taganka is small and acts as an authorized safety valve. In the bigger theatres playwrights and directors resort to nuances to express forbidden judgments, and in keeping with long Russian tradition even Gogol, Bulgakov and other classics are staged to make devastating comments on society today. Of course the censors suspect it, the critics wisely ignore it, and the audience is left to guess whether the cardinal in de Musset's *Lorenzaccio* is really intended as a portrait of Suslov.

Almost all theatres are repertory: sometimes eight productions run concurrently, and there are extremely long runs. If you missed Richard III at the Vakhtangova five years ago, don't worry — it's still on and still good. Ironically this has led to restlessness among directors and actors themselves — they cannot try anything new while people still clamour to see what is running.

Productions are lavish as state funds are plentiful, and stage design is sometimes strikingly modern. Many of the best Soviet artists find a freedom in theatre design not readily granted to the more ideologically restricted arts of painting and drawing.

Of course, the theatre's popularity has made tickets as hard to come by as car spaces, classic books or decent spectacles, and, like all these, are valuable commodities to trade on the black market or offer as favours.

Perhaps some of the best drama is found in the thriving unofficial — but not underground — experimental and youth theatres that play in clubs, pioneer palaces and converted basements of blocks of flats. Students in jeans and sweaters pour in, always more than capacity, and sit cross-legged around the small stage. It gives the performance intimacy and intensity, but does create an alarming fire-risk.

Michael Binyon

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

A message from the Police Federation

SEVENTEEN years ago, Parliament abolished the death penalty for murder. On several occasions since then, the House of Commons has voted overwhelmingly against the restoration of capital punishment.

Few Members of Parliament would dispute the assertion that a large majority of the British public would support the death penalty for murderers whose crimes are especially horrifying, but politicians insist that this is an issue of individual conscience, and that they are not obliged to follow public opinion.

The Police Federation, which represents 118,000 police officers in England and Wales, has a special interest in this question. Prior to the abolition of the death penalty, the murder of a police officer in the execution of his duty was a capital crime. Since 1965, there have been 26 cases in which police officers have been killed by criminals. In the 17 years before abolition, there were 11 such cases.

Today, there is widespread public concern over the sharp increase in violent crime. The Metropolitan Police announced last week that robberies in Greater London increased last year by 48 per cent. Firearms were carried in 1,415 cases, compared with 767 in the previous year. Other large cities are reporting similar increases in violent criminal offences. Last year for the first time, more than 100,000 violent crimes occurred in England and Wales.

The criminal use of firearms is of major concern. Prior to the abolition of the death

penalty, it was very rare for criminals to carry guns when committing crimes. They knew that if they killed in the course of crime, the death penalty would apply. Abolition of the death penalty removed this deterrent. Many robberies are committed by organised gangs who are only too ready to carry firearms and to use them against unarmed citizens. There is, after all, little real difference between a lengthy prison sentence for those caught committing armed robbery, and a sentence of life imprisonment for murder committed in the course of such a crime.

When Parliament abolished the death penalty, terrorism was virtually unknown in this country. In recent years, terrorists from Ireland and other countries have carried out a series of outrages in Britain. All too often, their victims have been totally innocent people with no connection with the cause which their killers claimed to support.

One inevitable consequence of the rise in armed crime and terrorism has been the increased arming of the police service. We are very proud of our tradition as an unarmed service, and whilst firearms are still carried by the police only on specific occasions subject to strict control, it has been necessary to supply police forces with modern weaponry and train thousands of police officers in how to use firearms. We do not wish to see the day when Britain's police will have to be armed all the time, yet the experience of recent years, and the absence of a deterrent for the

armed criminal and terrorist, puts the issue in doubt.

The Police Federation believes that the time has come for Parliament to put the protection of the citizen before consideration for the criminal. It is probable that the question of capital punishment will again be considered by Parliament during the Committee Stage of the Criminal Justice Bill. We know that Members of Parliament will insist upon their right to make their own decision, but we urge all citizens who share our view that the time has come to restore capital punishment for murder, to make their representatives in Parliament aware of their opinion.

James Jardine
Chairman

Police Federation
15/17 Langley Road
Surrey, Surrey
01-399 2224

I support the restoration of capital punishment for murder.

Name

Address

If you agree; TELL YOUR M.P.

SEND THIS MESSAGE TO
THE POLICE FEDERATION

Nicaragua state of emergency blamed on US

Managua, March 16. — (Moshin Ali writes). Mexico has already drawn on the American suggestion in making its own recent proposals for a settlement of the Central American crisis, according to Mr Haig.

He said he had discussed his specific proposals with the American ambassador in New York on Sunday and indicated that they could be the basis for a settlement with Nicaragua.

Washington accuses Nicaragua of helping, with Cuban and Soviet aid, the guerrillas fighting in El Salvador against the American-backed Government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Yesterday, Mr Haig made public details of the American proposals, which were put to Nicaragua in August 1979, just two days after it toppled the right-wing regime of Somoza.

The decree claimed that secret plans had been hatched by the American secret services in league with exiled counter-revolutionaries based in Miami and Honduras. The plans were designed to "destroy our productive system and economic infrastructure in preparation of an escalation of military attacks."

The decree alleged that money was being channelled to "counter-revolutionary bands, to military groups coming from certain nations of Latin America and political and labour associations outside Nicaragua to take part in acts of economic and political destabilization and to prepare the climate for armed aggression."

This coincided with the sinister plan that has been already approved by the Government of the United States, the decree claimed.

The Nicaraguan Government also suspended all radio news broadcasts and imposed censorship on the press.

Observers here said the state of emergency had been motivated by the Nicaraguan Government's increasing concern over the "interventionist" American policies in Central America.

Reuters and AFP.

Washington's Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, has discussed with Senator Jorge Castaneda his Mexican Counterpart, a five-point American plan for settling problems with Nicaragua on El Salvador.

Members of the Chilean Peace and Justice Service who were awaiting the 1980 Nobel laureate with priests and other human rights groups said Señor Esquivel left for Buenos Aires four hours after landing.

The Ministry of the Interior said in a statement that he was refused entry because on previous visits to Chile he had taken part in events and made remarks which constituted an intervention in the country's internal affairs.

A statement by the Peace and Justice members jailed last November on charges of belonging to an illegal left-wing Christian party.

Señor Esquivel has been active in his home country in calling on the military government to account for the thousands of people who disappeared in the drive against guerrillas in the 1970s.

He has also attacked human rights abuses in other Latin American countries. Last year an aircraft taking him to Paraguay was refused permission to land and had to return to Argentina.

□ Mexico City: Guerrillas in Guatemala said last night that they were starting a battle to oust the president-elect, General Anibal Guevara.

A statement by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, a recently-formed

From Adam Edwards, Newport, Rhode Island, March 16

The demeanor of Claus von Bulow, smiling to the cheering crowd outside the red brick court gave no clue that 10 minutes earlier he had just been found guilty on two counts of trying to murder his wife.

Yet, unless an appeal succeeds, he will exchange the luxury of his Newport mansion and fine Fifth Avenue Manhattan apartment for the adult correctional institute at Cranston, a fortified gothic monstrosity 30 miles from this pretty Atlantic seaport.

"It is the difference between Heaven and hell," Mr O'Brien, a former Rhode Island assistant attorney general said. "There are rats running around. It is damp and bitterly cold in the winter and hellishly hot in the summer. It has been ruled unfit for human habitation."

Claus von Bulow, a former London barrister and aide to John Paul Getty, the late oil millionaire, was on trial on two charges of assault with intent to commit murder of his extremely wealthy wife.

His wife Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, has been in an irreversible coma, in a foetal position for almost 15 months. Her room and medical care in a New York hospital cost more than \$500 a day. The fresh flowers that she loved are changed regularly as there is the faintest chance she can see and smell.

The cast of characters assembled 65 days ago in a bitterly cold Newport, a town circled by eclectic collection of European Mansions, including Clarendon Court, the von Bulows' holiday home.

The evidence was complicated. The prosecution had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt how von Bulow tried to kill his wife, and his motive for doing so.

The prosecution spent four weeks building its case on circumstantial evidence based on a black washbag containing a hypodermic syringe with traces of insulin found in a cupboard in von Bulow's private study.

That discovery was 13 months after the first suspicions were raised about the urbane von Bulow and his charming English manner.

Miss Maria Schrollhammer, Mrs von Bulow's devoted maid for 23 years, could not believe that on December 27,

1979, her mistress lay motionless in a coma in her Clarendon Court bedroom and her husband refused to call a doctor for nine hours.

"I thought she would die any second. She was rattling. He would not help me so I picked her up in my arms and I was holding her until the doctor arrived," she said.

His cold indifference was so suspicious that she began to spy on the master of the house. Two months later she discovered a black washbag containing pills and syringes belonging to von Bulow. She made a note of it.

The following year on December 19, 1980, Miss Schrollhammer, who was told by von Bulow not to accompany the family to Clarendon Court, saw the black bag again in a canvas bag belonging to the defendant.

On that occasion it contained pills, needles and a bottle of insulin. Two days later Mrs von Bulow was found in a coma on her cold marble bathroom floor. She has never recovered.

Miss Schrollhammer had told Prince Alex von Auersperg and his sister Princess Annie-Laurie, Mrs von Bulow's children by her first marriage, of her fears a month after the final coma.

The son hired a private detective and went to search the mansion. In his stepfather's cupboard he found the black bag with a needle

containing traces of insulin. There was no sign of the bottle of insulin.

A battery of doctors proved that it was injected insulin that caused Mrs von Bulow's coma. Insulin was poisonous to the heiress because she suffered from hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar).

The motive for this sinister crime was summed up by Mr Stephen Famiglietti, the young prosecutor: "He wanted to live splendidly, lavishly with the woman he loved on the wealth of his wife."

The wealth was a \$14m (£7.75m) inheritance. The woman was a former Mrs. Alexandra Isles, soap opera actress and Manhattan socialite.

In her testimony as a prosecution witness Mrs Isles told the jury that she had given von Bulow an ultimatum nine months before the first murder attempt that she would leave him if he did not divorce his wife within six months.

His counsel tried two lines of defence. The first was that Mrs von Bulow was not in a insulin coma but that it was self-induced by an overdose of drugs and alcohol. The second line was that, if the coma was caused by insulin, Mrs von Bulow secretly injected herself to lose weight.

But despite the arguments of Mr Herald Price Fahringer, the suave silver haired senior defence lawyer, his strongest witnesses, who implied the American heiress injected herself with insulin and wanted to kill herself, both were discredited as liars.

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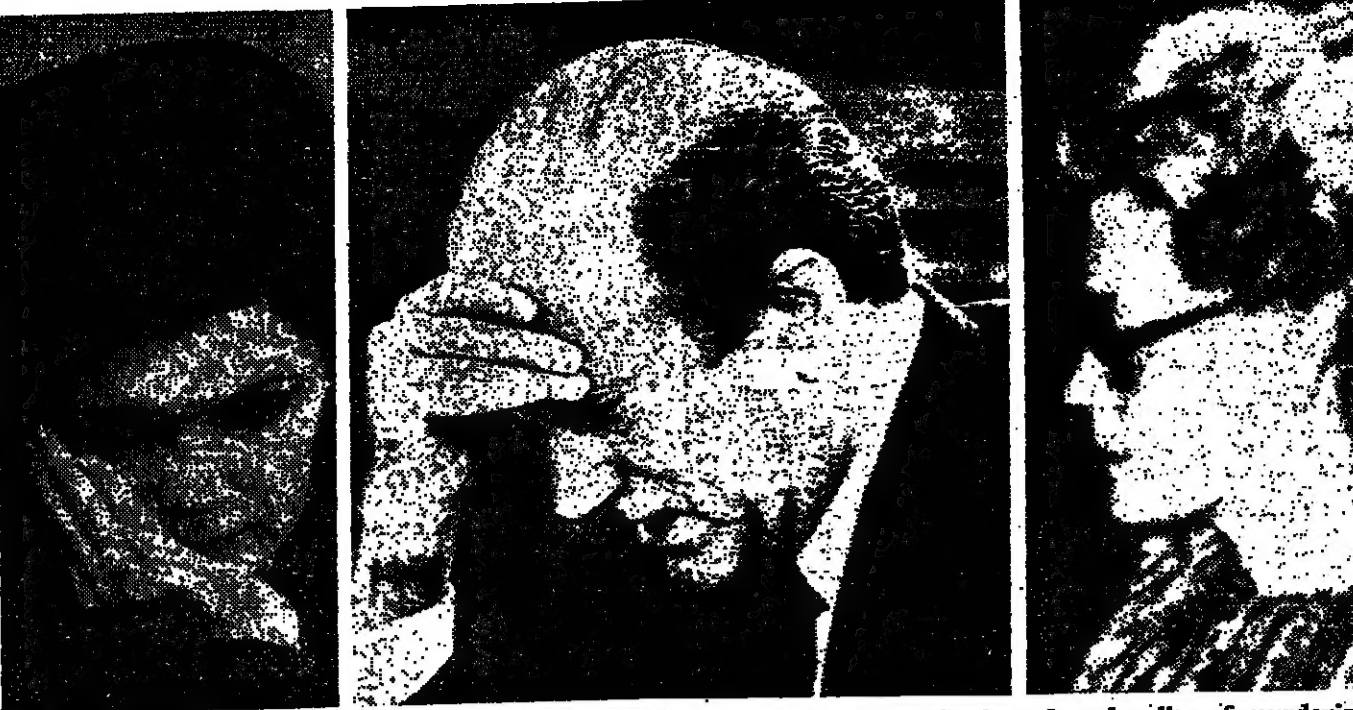
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Guilty von Bulow smiles to crowds



Central figures: Mrs Alexandra Isles, Claus von Bulow's former lover; von Bulow, found guilty of murdering Mrs Martha "Sunny" von Bulow, his wife, who now lies in an irreversible coma.

1979, her mistress lay motionless in a coma in her Clarendon Court bedroom and her husband refused to call a doctor for nine hours.

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"I thought she would die any second. She was rattling. He would not help me so I picked her up in my arms and I was holding her until the doctor arrived," she said.

His cold indifference was so suspicious that she began to spy on the master of the house. Two months later she discovered a black washbag containing pills and syringes belonging to von Bulow. She made a note of it.

The following year on December 19, 1980, Miss Schrollhammer, who was told by von Bulow not to accompany the family to Clarendon Court, saw the black bag again in a canvas bag belonging to the defendant.

On that occasion it contained pills, needles and a bottle of insulin. Two days later Mrs von Bulow was found in a coma on her cold marble bathroom floor. She has never recovered.

Miss Schrollhammer had told Prince Alex von Auersperg and his sister Princess Annie-Laurie, Mrs von Bulow's children by her first marriage, of her fears a month after the final coma.

The son hired a private detective and went to search the mansion. In his stepfather's cupboard he found the black bag with a needle

containing traces of insulin. There was no sign of the bottle of insulin.

A battery of doctors proved that it was injected insulin that caused Mrs von Bulow's coma. Insulin was poisonous to the heiress because she suffered from hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar).

The motive for this sinister crime was summed up by Mr Stephen Famiglietti, the young prosecutor: "He wanted to live splendidly, lavishly with the woman he loved on the wealth of his wife."

The wealth was a \$14m (£7.75m) inheritance. The woman was a former Mrs. Alexandra Isles, soap opera actress and Manhattan socialite.

In her testimony as a prosecution witness Mrs Isles told the jury that she had given von Bulow an ultimatum nine months before the first murder attempt that she would leave him if he did not divorce his wife within six months.

His counsel tried two lines of defence. The first was that Mrs von Bulow was not in a insulin coma but that it was self-induced by an overdose of drugs and alcohol. The second line was that, if the coma was caused by insulin, Mrs von Bulow secretly injected herself to lose weight.

But despite the arguments of Mr Herald Price Fahringer, the suave silver haired senior defence lawyer, his strongest witnesses, who implied the American heiress injected herself with insulin and wanted to kill herself, both were discredited as liars.

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The Secret Service spokesman,

Lech Walesa's fate may be decided today... meanwhile, the Poles wait to see if he will be freed for his daughter's baptism

The christening that threatens Jaruzelski

Swaying like a drunken sailor, held shakily aloft by monks selected for their devotion rather than stature, the Queen of Poland, maker of miracles, arrived some weeks ago in the forecourt of St Anthony's church in Warsaw. "I prayed for the interned, I prayed for Lech", volunteered a middle-aged woman, as a member of the church hierarchy passed, "I prayed for a miracle".

The Queen of Poland, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, is a five-foot high icon darkened with age, of Mary, mother of Jesus, to which wonders of healing, transformation and liberation have been attributed over the past 600 years.

Does Lech Walesa need a miracle? Does Poland need Walesa? These questions have been troubling the Polish people and the Polish government in varying degrees since the declaration of martial law three months ago.

Over the past week, pressure, above all from Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate, has been stepped up on the wavering martial law authorities. Walesa should be released, said Archbishop Glemp in his weekend sermon, and should play a key part in national reconstruction.

Privately, the Liberal Marxists in the Polish Government and Military Council have long acknowledged this to be the case, but the terms for his release have never been realistic. Walesa should broadcast to the nation, call for conciliation and acceptance of martial law; he should give his approval to a new union structure that would be based on industry, trades and crafts, and he should allow his prestige to be harnessed to a new sober, hard-working Poland.

Walesa listened to these entreaties usually conveyed by Mr Stanislaw Ciosek, the Trade Union Minister, and rejected them. He had discovered the power of silence. Both Walesa and the Catholic Church, which has been gently steering him over the past months of internment, recognize that they have a formidable edge over General Wojciech



An anguished Walesa — one of the last pictures taken of the Solidarity leader before his internment, and his wife Danusia with the daughter whose christening is posing problems for the government.

Jaruzelski: they have time, he does not.

The first reaction to Mr Walesa's silence was to try to factor him out of the equation. The official press accused him of cooperating with anti-socialist forces. More and more government officials, such as Mr Ciosek and Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy premier, let slip in conversation that they thought Walesa a rather pathetic figure.

Not many people believed this and saw such criticism for what it really was: a way of warning Walesa that there were forces in the Communist Party who thought him dispensable. Mr Walesa's vanity and sense of mission, they calculated, would do the rest.

In the event, the Government has miscalculated, probably because the combination of Solidarity and

the Church is almost unbeatable. Three elements have changed over the past fortnight. General Jaruzelski has been to Moscow and can claim that the Kremlin has given tacit support for his policies. That makes concessions easier, above all defending them against the criticism of the dogmatic ideologues in the party.

Archbishop Glemp has returned from the Vatican, a tougher, more forthright figure, unambiguous now in his support of Walesa. Finally, there has been a change of mood in the underground. Having passed through successive stages of anger and bitterness, having worked out methods of passive opposition that indicate a degree of bargaining power, the underground Solidarity activists feel strong enough to talk to the Government.

A meeting of what re-

nains of the National Commission of Solidarity was convened just over two weeks ago and settled on three demands: the start of talks with the Government; the end to internment; and the acceptance of a regional basis to the trade union movement. Solidarity was based on regions, not industries, and derived its main political muscle from the fact, enabling it, for example, to cripple the capital and exert pressure on local government. Lawyers have now been authorized to act as go-betweens in an effort to secure an agenda for discussions with the Government. Some reports suggest a general willingness to go some way towards discussing the Solidarity demands.

Meanwhile, in parallel with these talks about talks, negotiations are under way on the fate of Mr Walesa. Informed sources say that

he has been meeting senior government officials yesterday and today to discuss his future. The immediate issue is a seemingly trivial one, but of great symbolic importance for it underlines the Church's alignment with the Solidarity leader: whether and on what conditions, Walesa should be allowed to attend the christening of his seven-week-old baby, Maria Viktorja.

The new proposed date is this Sunday, but the Government is wary of making a firm commitment. Walesa is a dangerous property: his release, even for a day, in Gdansk could trigger off a popular uprising in the already volatile port. Three options thus present themselves: the christening could be changed at the last minute from Gdansk to Warsaw and be strictly private; it could be held in Gdansk under heavy guard

(which could be even more provocative than the alternative); or the ceremony could be held unheralded, in the next few days, some time before the scheduled date.

Whatever the outcome, it is clear that Mr Walesa has shifted from a position of relative obscurity to centre stage. The Government has acknowledged his importance, but whether it will be able to deliver the necessary goods remains to be seen.

There are many unanswered questions too on the Solidarity side. How representative, for example, are the remnants of the Solidarity Commission that have authorized these contacts with the Government? Can their relative moderation be reconciled with the hardened radicalism of the interned Solidarity leadership? How are the non-interned Solidarity leaders to communicate and coordinate with those who are jailed?

It would be wrong too to assume that the underground is a monolithic structure. There are deep divisions still between Mr Zbigniew Bujak of Warsaw for example, and fugitive Solidarity men from Silesia; and, more importantly, there is a large number of young people who want a more violent confrontation with the Government, and see no scope for talks at all.

The real division in Solidarity at present is between the students and university-based activists who want to challenge the fundamentals of martial law and the factory-based underground workers who want patiently to reconstruct the union on the best possible terms. There is little communication between these wings and it may well need the unifying charismatic figure of Lech Walesa to bring the factions together into a coherent force.

Lech Walesa, meanwhile, shoots bottles with an airgun in the back garden of the palace where he is held prisoner, smokes incessantly, lets his beard grow and waits for the Black Madonna of Czestochowa to create a miracle of common sense.

Roger Boyes

Justice at last for the victims

A quiet revolution in penal thought, spreading in from the United States, has brought about an almost unnoticed change in a concept of British justice which goes back to the twelfth century. Hidden inside the new Criminal Justice Bill, now going through Parliament, is the unmistakable principle that a court's duty in a wide range of cases is to be to the victims rather than to the state.

The Bill breaks with precedent in allowing courts to make a compensation order instead of dealing with an offender in any other way. Previously, the order could be made only in addition to another form of punishment. The Bill also says that a court should give precedence to the compensation order in a case where it would be appropriate to impose a fine as well, but where the offender has not enough money to pay both.

This important change modifies the notion — developed by Henry II — that injury between people is not simply an offence by one against the other, the victim, but a breach of the King's peace and a threat to the whole of society. Over the century the Crown has taken

more and more responsibility for dealing with offenders on behalf of the victim and punishing them. The raising of the victim's status in the new Bill is a sign of increasing concern about the way he or she has felt largely excluded from the criminal justice system.

As Mr John Harding, deputy chief probation officer in the West Midlands, says: "Nobody consults the victim unless it is the prosecution dealing with him as a witness. His conflict with the offender is taken away from him. He is left with frustration, anger and impatience with the offender, the criminal justice system and its agencies."

In Britain, increasing numbers of victims of crime are being offered help and advice by volunteers in the fast growing National Association of Victims Support Schemes, whose annual meeting is to be addressed by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, later this month.

The association's aim is defined by its national officer, Miss Helen Reeves, as: "to minimize the bad effects

of crime and to help people through the uninvited crisis as fully and quickly as possible."

In two places — Exeter and South Shields — offenders may help victims. In Exeter the provision of opportunities for reparation is one of the ways in which juvenile offenders are handled in a youth support scheme run by a team from police, social work and probation.

One keen gardener I met was helping to keep out of trouble an eight-year-old boy who broke two panes in his glass-house. The boy did work in the glass-house (to teach him not to shatter stones) and was thereby encouraged to develop an interest in gardening.

In South Shields, offenders and others aged between 17 and 25 attending a day centre workshop have under supervision helped victims, sometimes by repairing doors and windows broken by burglars or vandals. Almost all the offenders have themselves committed burglary or vandalism.

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was

brought into being to provide money for victims, but does not do so for property stolen or destroyed. And though the courts can order compensation, that happens only when offenders are convicted. Insurance schemes also cover people able to afford them.

One big hole in the present schemes is lack of compensation for victims who are poor and suffer loss of goods or money from crimes when the offender is not convicted. Another defect is that victims who do receive compensation as the result of a court order may get money in instalments which serve to remind them, constantly, of the trauma they prefer to forget. And, the money not being in a lump sum, they are unable to purchase straight away replacements for the objects taken.

Mr Martin Wasik, a lecturer in law, says that everyone accepts the inadequacy of the old system where the victim's only remedy was to sue the offender in the civil courts for damages. Again, that could be done only if the

offender was convicted and had the means to pay. But "criminal courts which have had expanded powers to make awards for compensation tend to confine themselves to straightforward cases and seldom make awards when physical injuries have been incurred."

He urges the setting up of a central fund, administered by an expanded Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to cover all cases of compensation for victims of crime. The offender would be ordered to pay a contribution

Mr Harding, whose book *Victims and Offenders: Needs and Responsibilities* is to be published by the Bedford Square Press, favours the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board taking on the job of compensating people who have suffered financial loss.

He feels, however, that "we should extend the protective net to those least able to help themselves in this area. People tend to victimize others most like themselves: people who are unemployed, poor and living in reduced circumstances."

Mr Wasik's case has been put with others to a high-powered working party on "reparation" (by offenders), sponsored by the Howard League for Penal Reform and chaired by Mr Justice Hodgson. The working party, which has yet to produce its report, seems to be coming to the view that community service is already providing opportunity for reparation by the offender for his offence.

Restitution may take the form of money paid to the victim of a particular crime by the person who committed it; or restitution may take the form of community service.

The most revolutionary approach is mediation or arbitration between the offender and his victim, which may result in reparation.

One recent example was the award of agreed damages of £6,722 to the mother of the youngest victim of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper. Mrs Irene MacDonald, mother of Joyce, the first man to wait until Sutcliffe's main asset, his house in Bradford, valued at £35,000, is sold, before she will get any money.

Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Henry Fairlie

Why Reagan's friends should be critics too

Washington
A very important conference of both powerful and influential Republican leaders took place last weekend on the eastern shore of Maryland which, give or take a traffic jam or two, is anything between two and four hours' drive from downtown Washington; and any person who considers himself conservative, or even helpful to the conservatives, should consider the work of that conference very closely.

Before describing it, a general comment is necessary. I have spent most of my life watching conservative and right-wing parties, on both sides of the Atlantic, blow their chances to demolish the status quo and govern efficiently and decently in a democracy. Again and again, they are given substantial majorities; again and again, they grow only more confused in office. They leave little mark on our country of hope or achievement or promise.

The reason seems to me to be clear, and it is wonderful plain in America now. The conservatives or the right never develop an intellectual opposition within their own ranks. It is the habit of leaving or liberal intellectuals, when their party is in power, or even reaching for power, to move into a position of harsh intellectual criticism of their party. They are reminding it that ideas count. There is every evidence that rulers who were left of centre, from Attlee to Roosevelt, however contemptuous they may have been of the left-wing intellectuals, still wanted their needling.

It is the perpetual weakness of conservative and right-wing governments in this century that their own intellectuals and journals seem incapable of sustaining even a feeble criticism, let alone of mounting a relentless barrage with their heavy artillery, so that the conservative governments are really left with no nourishment from their very own people, who should be reminding them why they are there.

This was the difference between a Beaverbrook who, even to the extent of employing brilliant left-wing journalists like the young Michael Foot, needed the party which he supported, and a Rothermere who made his newspapers so dully loyal to the ruling Conservatives that he not only made his newspapers dull, but made the Conservative politicians seem much duller than they in fact were.

Conservative and right-wing causes were never dull when Beaverbrook whipped in an A. P. Taylor to keep the politicians up to scratch. Often deeply involved in politics himself, he kept his newspapers wonderfully independent. He understood that politicians — even the politicians he supported — needed a voice from outside politics. His newspapers were conservative, but they were never party newspapers.

So we may return to the conference of Republican leaders on the eastern shore last weekend. From the very beginning in 1978, when it was founded by Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, it has been called the Tidewater conference. Influential elected Republicans — whether elected to the United States Congress or the state legislatures — were and are invited to attend. Only 50 went the first time, now everyone would like to go.

From this annual conference as much as from anywhere came the belief that the Republicans had replaced the Democrats as the party of ideas. These were serious and strong

politicians trying to give their party a sense that it not only could afford but desperately needed the energy of ideas which are discussed in the uninhibited way that can come only from the belief that ideas must be allowed their own independence. So the Tidewater conference met last weekend after its founder, Senator Packwood, had only recently denounced President Reagan and his Administration. His words were loud and clear: "I really think the President has an idealized concept of America. The Republican Party has just about written off those women who work for wages. We are losing them in droves. That was a sterling beginning, but there was more to come."

He went on: "You cannot write them off, and the blacks off, and the Hispanics off, and the Jews off, and assume you're going to build a party of white Anglo-Saxon males over 40. There aren't enough of us left." It was that last sentence which cracked across the Republican landscape like a thunderbolt. From Oregon the white Anglo-Saxon state as there is — the truth: "There aren't enough of us left" — not even in Oregon.

It is true that Senator Packwood then apologized for the strength of his criticism. It does not matter. The apology only heightened the criticism. It is true that on Saturday, the first day of this year's conference, he tried formally to still the criticism of the Administration. But he had let the cat out of the bag, and he was doing, and there was no way to put it back.

On the Saturday, the conference was bland. A series of resolutions was passed that supported the Administration. The on Sunday, the cat was out. In an extraordinary debate on the failure of Mr Reagan and his Administration to give attention to the specific problems of black people, Republicans such as Representative Mickey Edwards for Oklahoma and Representative Carroll A. Campbell from South Carolina spoke their minds.

They said that in neglecting the blacks the Republicans were making a mistake which was "exploited by the other side". Oklahoma and South Carolina are scarcely liberal states — they are South-western and Southern — yet from them came the strong protest.

And as Sunday progressed, the explosion could not be contained. Senator Mark Andrews of North Dakota expressed his disquiet at the effort to conceal the differences which these Republicans have with their President and his Administration. In repudiating the blandness of the first day, he said: "The salutation to the Emperor went out, I think, several hundred years ago". North Dakota is hardly a liberal state.

He went on to say that he thought that Mr Reagan would have been helped by the kind of criticism which the conference had tried to avoid: "the abrasion and the sandpaper to come up with the kind of position that I think helps". They are important words from a serious politician, "the abrasion and the sandpaper". Those are what an independent conservative newspaper should be supplying — here, or at home.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982
The article on Monday on Central America should have referred to United States military intervention in the Dominican Republic, not Dominica, in 1965.

The model for a Coudson man

Donald Sinden returns to Parkinson tonight to complete the puffing of his book *A Touch of the Memoirs*, which was rudely interrupted by Jimmy Savile on Saturday. The actor will face further mild embarrassment when he attends the next meeting of the Arts Council, to which he was recently appointed.

The new chairman of the council is Sir William Rees-Mogg, one of the former editors of *The Times*. It was Sir William's features which Sinden adopted, to remarkable look-alike effect, as model for his make-up when appearing in *Shut your eyes and think of England*.

Sinden could try telling the new chairman that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but it is awkward that the character he was supposed to be portraying on the stage was an insignificant accountant from Coudson.

Not on form

Angela Slingsby, the young designer whose work was singled out for praise in Sir Derek Rayner's report on government forms, has been turned down for a job with Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Three months ago she applied for a position at HMSO's Holborn design studio. She showed the interviewers IR 33, *Income tax and school leavers*, the form which she designed while still a



Sir William Rees-Mogg and the Sinden version

student and which Rayner described as "particularly good". Yet she was not offered the post, and for the time being will continue to work as a book designer with J. M. Dent, the publishers.

Strong medicine

World Medicine continues to wreak its revenge. The *RPC* magazine is to be addressed by Mr editor and all the regular writers has just cost one of the defecting contributors his job.

Last October, Carl Sabbagh, director of the MSD Foundation, a medical charity funded by Merck Sharp & Dohme, wrote in his column in *World Medicine* about Menachem Begin's role in the massacre of 254 Palestinians at Deir Yassin in 1948. Jewish doctors objected, 27 terminated their subscriptions and one drug company stopped advertising.

Merck Sharp & Dohme also found its sales representatives turned away by some Jewish doctors, and pressure mounted for Sabbagh's replacement. Sabbagh finally resigned last week after being reprimanded by the MSD

THE TIMES DIARY



Guinness is reviving the tradition of Wild West saloons in which drinkers were liable to be shot on sight. Yesterday the stout-makers launched a photographic competition in which publicans will be invited to take snapshots of customers who order their prod-

uct, so they can choose the picture which "best reflects the character of the draught Guinness drinker."

To judge by the company's past advertising, the prize is likely to go to the first landlord who can find a girder-toting zoo keeper with a menagerie of ostriches, sea-lions and pet toucans.

Foundation's board of governors for "significant error of judgment."

Sir Geoffrey Howe tells PHS of some unexpected flak he received over the Budget. After seeing the pre-budget photographs of Sir Geoffrey relaxing with his wife, Elspeth, and terrier, Budget, an angry constituent wrote to complain how dare he let that Shirley Williams play with his dog.

Supporting role

There were mixed jokes on the menu at the Democratic Party national committee's first fundraising dinner held outside the United States, at the Dorchester Hotel on Monday night.

There were some old — such as condemnation of the Reagan China policy (new and expensive crockery for the White House that is); some new — the pious hope that there might be discovered, for President Reagan's sake, "one God-fearing Nicaraguan who will tell the truth"; and

some unpopular, like former Senator Frank Church's ill-advised comparison of his party's financial position to a woman with an 84-inch bust: it could stand, but only with assistance.

Missing medal

Last night the last of 12 Croix de Guerre won by a troop of the Honourable Artillery Company in North Africa 40 years ago was presented at Armoury House.

The 29 men of B-Troop, E-Battery were supporting a Free French column in the western desert when attacked by enemy tanks in March 1942.

The commander of the Free French offered the whole troop a collective Croix de Guerre but that was refused by GHO Middle East on the grounds that he was not authorized by the French to award military decorations. A year later there was a change of heart and GHO forwarded a list of 12 to be decorated — eight dead and four prisoners of war.

Yet the regiment was not informed and no details were published in the *London Gazette*.

It was not until 1980 that a widow of one of the dead told her local newspaper her husband had been awarded a Croix de Guerre which was never received. Inquiries began but it took two years to trace 11 of the medal recipients or their next of kin. The battery commander, Major Roger Croxton, only traced the last man when the brother of Lance-Bombardier V. C. Buckland, who died in the action, read a story about the forgotten medal in *Coin and Medal News*.

Bath buns OK

Lord Longford has been encouraged to indulge his fancy for bath buns by slender diet bore Judy Mabel, inventor of the Beverly Hills diet. Mabel, photographed feeding her publisher grapes, assured him he had no need to diet. The anti-pornography peer said he was used to such compliments from attractive young women. Besides bath buns, Longford said his other weakness was chocolate. Mabel, by the way, was accompanied by her American agent, a cuddly man called Shelley Berger.

Marital break-up

Lady Lorna Howard, Stanley Baldwin's daughter, is concerned by Labour opposition to a statue of her father in the Commons, and tells me this story to show the trust Baldwin shared with the workers. An embarrassed newlywed employee came to Baldwin and told him he had broken the bridal bed. Baldwin said it could be repaired free at the family

ironworks, but the man feared it would make him the laughing stock of all his guests.

So the broken bed was brought to the back door of Baldwin's house at night, wheeled through the hall the following morning and taken across the road for repair as if it were Baldwin's own.

Secret weapon

A right-wing pressure group within the Young Conservatives is demanding the resignation of the new Y.C. chairman, Philip Pedley. They accuse him of treachery because in 1975 he wrote a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* accusing Margaret Thatcher of lacking loyalty. He was then denounced by his district association chairman who said the letter was "unauthorized, unsupported and deplorable". The paper on which all this is explained, we carries the motto: "Loyalty is our secret weapon."

A bit behind

Belgium is half way through its presidency of the EEC council of environment ministers, and says the European Environment Bureau based in Brussels, could do better.

In November the Belgian Government was hauled before the European Court of Justice for illegal delays in applying six Community directives connected with the environment. The court has yet to implement 25 international conventions in the field, and there are another 15 EEC directives on which the Belgians are accused of undue delay.

Royal redoubt

The existence of a second royal palace in Anglia has been confirmed, though the Queen is not likely to find the new discovery as convenient as Sandringham. It is on a factory estate at Galloway Hill, on the outskirts of Thetford, and as English royal palaces go is rather modest. Inside Iron Age round huts inside three concentric rectangular enclosures.

The palace belonged to Boudicca, the ancient Britons' heroine. It is older than Windsor and the Tower, and draughtier than a tin, having been built in the middle of the first century AD when Prasutagus, husband of Boudicca, was established as king of the Iceni. The circularity of the houses indicates that the palace was British, not Roman, and the complexity and depth of the defences prove its importance. The find is described in the new issue of *Current Archaeology*. The death of Prasutagus in AD 60, and the invading continental Romans, absorbed the client kingdom of the Iceni touched off Boudicca's revolt. If Cogidubnus, the other client king down at Fishbourne, had not persisted in playing the quisling, we might have swept the Romans into the sea.

I notice that the board of British Airways, who have been feeling the draught of their client meeting to discuss the Price Waterhouse report on the airline's financial management at Heathrow's Penta Hotel — in the Hurricane Room.

سكوت لاولين



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WASHINGTON'S NEW THOUGHTS

Recent statements by President Reagan and Mr Haig make it clear that new thinking is under way in Washington about the deteriorating situation in Central America. The offer of mediation by President López Portillo of Mexico, which was coolly received when it was first made last month, and was totally ignored by Mr Reagan in his speech on aid for the Caribbean, is now being given a respectful hearing. Mr Haig has had two meetings with Señor Castañeda, the Mexican Foreign Minister, and has emerged talking of proposals for a political settlement. For the time being at least, talk of possible military intervention by the United States has been dropped, and emphasis is being laid on what can be achieved through negotiations.

Just what form negotiations might take is still not clear, nor who they might be conducted with, whether the guerrillas in El Salvador, the leftist government in Nicaragua, the Cubans, or even the Russians. But the change of approach, if it is maintained, is much to be welcomed. It offers the possibility of putting an end to the appalling bloodshed and suffering in the region, and of bringing about a settlement which, if not exactly what Washington would have chosen, might at least be tolerable. Specifically, it should be able to prevent the emergence of a group of hostile regimes in Central America, patterned on Fidel Castro's Cuba.

When it came into office last year, the Reagan administration inherited a situation which was already going downhill. The overthrow of the Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua, long a dependable Ameri-

can client, had caused shock waves throughout Central America, and there were understandable fears that the emergence of a left-wing regime there, headed by the Sandinistas, might be followed by similar upheavals elsewhere. There were already strong guerrilla movements in El Salvador and, increasingly, in Guatemala. Even Honduras, though calmer than the others, seemed threatened. There were fears that a domino effect, beginning in Central America, might extend north to Mexico, and south to the Panama Canal. So it was not surprising that, like the Carter administration, the new one should try to draw the line in El Salvador. The difference was that they decided to turn up the rhetoric, presenting El Salvador as a key point of east-west confrontation, and instead of trying to establish a working relationship with left-wing Nicaragua, they cut off aid and treated it as a pariah.

The policy has not worked, however, and the re-thinking now under way reflects that. It is true that elections have been held in Honduras and a civilian president elected. In Costa Rica, too, a country with a well established democratic system, there have recently been elections and a peaceful handing over of power. But in El Salvador it has become increasingly clear that the regime is barely able to hold its own against the guerrillas without outside help, and that it has little chance of eliminating them altogether. At the same time, the moderates in the government, headed by President Duarte, have been unable to control the excesses committed by the armed forces. It

has become evident that nothing will be solved by the elections to be held later this month. It is even possible that things will be made worse, if the rightists who regard Señor Duarte as little better than a communist himself do well.

Perhaps even more critically, the administration has been unable to persuade American public opinion that it was on the right course. The parallels with Vietnam have been uncomfortably close, and there has been a strong wave of opposition to the idea of committing American combat troops.

The virtue of the Mexican proposals is that they do not simply deal with the crisis in El Salvador, but aim for a settlement that will include the Caribbean region as a whole. In the Mexican view there should not just be talks between the two sides in El Salvador, but negotiations between Washington and Nicaragua and between Washington and Cuba. It is too early to say how far the Americans will be prepared to go along those lines, but there is clearly a great deal to be said for the Mexican approach. It would require Washington to drop its reservations about having dealings with leftist regimes like Cuba and Nicaragua. It would have to accept the existence of the Sandinista regime, and possibly something similar in El Salvador. But by adopting a more forthcoming approach, it would be able to ensure a more constructive relationship, instead of driving these countries into the arms of the Russians.

DABBLING IN STRUCTURALISM

Whenever relations between nationalized industries and governments become strained, ministers reach for proposals for institutional reform. Over the last 10 years there have been more than half-a-dozen white papers recommending a proper institutional framework for stabilizing relations between industries and their sponsoring departments and laying down a framework of financial targets.

Five years ago the problem was handed over to the National Economic Development Office to produce a lengthy report suggesting a radical upheaval in the structure of nationalized industry boards. Last year this government handed the problem to the Think Tank whose conclusions, much watered down by the process of internal Whitehall consultation, have now been thrown into public debate by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary. The nationalized industries are to be exposed to the fiercer air of the world of private industry by the appointment of more non-executive board members. Their structure is to be tightened with smaller boards and more decentralization. Their financial control is to be improved by the establishment of special units recruited partly from outside in Whitehall. Political control has already been strengthened by the formation of a special Cabinet sub-committee.

The proposals fall far short of the original suggestions by

the Think Tank in a report — still shamefully unpublished — which sought a majority of non-executives on state boards, special auditing units in each sponsoring department, and the formal tabling of political as well as financial objectives for each industry. But the Government's intention is clear enough. Indeed it has been the intention of every reform of the kind over the last thirty years: somehow to regularize the relationship between nationalized industries and government in a way that imposes on industries a discipline for efficiency and Ministers a discipline for intervention.

The drawback is that political intervention and economic efficiency are fundamentally incompatible and no amount of tinkering with structures can make them compatible. Each government starts off by saying it wants an arm's-length relationship with its charges but then intervenes on pay, wages or prices as events overwhelm it. Each industry says it wants direction and a framework of targets but is quick to blame government rather than itself when protecting its own interests.

Mr Jenkin's proposals are no more than a gesture in this cycle of disdain and obsession. In so far as they do represent any trend it is towards rejecting arm's-length arrangements in favour of institutionalized interference, both financial and political. But they do not go very far and for sound reasons: it will

certainly help having more commercial expertise in Whitehall to check the industries' books, but constant supervision by parallel units would only duplicate effort and make management in the corporations impossible — the reverse of encouraging efficiency. Few businessmen would want to work for such units and no chairman would tolerate it, and the nationalized industries badly need good top management. More non-executive directors on the boards might also be beneficial — indeed they could help a great many private corporations as well. But to give them the majority on the board would encourage rather than discourage the tendency of state executives to act independently. The board would have the responsibility but the management beneath would have all the knowledge.

There is no other course than to tackle each industry on its own ground. For some public corporations, such as British Steel and British Leyland, the best solution at present seems to be to appoint the best possible chief executive, negotiate financial targets and let him get on with it. In other cases, British Airways for example, denationalization may be the only avenue. In others, such as British Gas, radical restructuring may be the course indicated. Playing with board membership and establishing new auditing units is not a substitute for the empiricism that is required.

BY-ELECTION BLOOMS

If you cannot manage a riot, have a by-election: Liverpool, which had a very nasty riot indeed, was awarded £10 million and 4,000 jobs for the development of the Garden Festival of Britain, 1984, on a two-mile stretch of derelict dockland: Glasgow, which to the surprise of some did not have a riot, but now has a by-election, was this week awarded a National Industrial Exhibition Centre on another derelict dock on the edge of the constituency of Hillhead. Some £30 million is to be spent, most of it by the Government and public agencies. Initial reaction to the announcement was that it may be a clincher.

Hillhead is a very important by-election, not because the Government's fate or prospects in any way depend upon it, but because the fate of Mr Roy Jenkins and the prospects of the new political alliance which he aspires to lead do to some extent depend upon it. Much once depended also on the by-election in Hull in January 1966: it was the first testing of the water for the general plunge that came two months later and confirmed Mr Harold Wilson's

government in office. It was in the course of that by-election campaign that the Minister of Transport, Mrs Barbara Castle, gave provisional approval for the Humber bridge. It was opened last summer, fifteen years and almost £100 million later, a marvel of civil engineering, a thing of beauty when seen from far enough away, but woefully deficient in traffic and revenue, a vast monument to the occasional importance of by-elections.

No one would suggest that the exhibition centre plan was dreamed up for the occasion, just pulled out for the occasion. It has been in gestation for a respectable period of time, chewed over by consultants and advanced by the Scottish Development Agency. So it was with the Humber bridge. The idea was a favourite with regional planners of the day, Hull had promoted a private Bill, there was a board in waiting. But a political jerk, in some cases required to get these great projects off the drawing board and on the way to the receiver. Since the merits of the Glasgow dock reclamation scheme have not yet received

detailed study in this office, we are in a position to wish it a better return on its investment than the bridge is yielding.

In the matter of tailored political promises there is much to be learnt from the Irish and in particular their new Prime Minister Mr Charles Haughey or "Gregory's Boy". When office was in the balance earlier this month after the inconclusive election both the main party leaders paid court to Mr Tony Gregory the independent member for Dublin Central, whose single vote in the Dail might be crucial. Mr Haughey put his signature to a long and detailed recital of public and other good works in the city of Dublin, countersigned by the general secretary of Ireland's largest trade union, and costed at 80 million Irish pounds, equivalent to a tenth of the planned budget deficit. He got Mr Gregory's vote, but did not need it. Beside yawning political frankness, the Secretary of State for Scotland's inability to go further than that the Prime Minister is showing a warm interest in saving the Invergordon smelter sounds distinctly coy.

US changes on seabed rights

From Dr Barry Buzan and others

Sir, The United States is currently seeking British support for a radical revision of the deep seabed mining provisions at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. We urge that the Government resist this initiative. The diplomatic record of the United States on this issue is disgraceful.

In the spring of 1981, the new American Administration unilaterally withdrew from the negotiations to review its position. This action was taken at a point where 13 years of talks had all but succeeded in producing a massive package deal on a new law of the sea.

The American Government now declares itself ready to rejoin the negotiations, but will only support the treaty provided that six major points of revision on the deep seabed mining provisions are met in full. This ultimatum is not only distasteful in form, but unfair and politically disruptive in substance.

In essence, the Americans are claiming virtually unrestricted access to deep seabed mineral resources for themselves and a right of veto over the activity and development of the proposed International Seabed Authority. They are rejecting thereby nearly all of the delicate compromises which they participated during the decade following the declaration of the deep seabed as a common heritage of mankind. This rejection endangers not only the future of the whole common heritage idea, but also the larger package of trade-offs in which the seabed issue is merely a part. To demand such a one-sided revision at this late stage in the negotiations simply invites the many others who have dissatisfaction with parts of the draft convention to renege on their claims. The American action thus threatens to destroy one of the largest and most significant international legal instruments ever negotiated.

The draft convention contains much by way of rights and obligations that are of great value to this country. Even more important, it offers an agreed, and therefore stable, international legal regime for the use of the oceans. While we do not deny that some amendments to the deep seabed provisions may be desirable, we do not think that the United Kingdom should be associated with these selfish and shortsighted American demands.

Yours sincerely,
BARRY BUZAN,
A. V. LOWE,
PATRICIA BIRNIE,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
A. S. DINGWALL,
As from: University of Warwick,
March 13.

Arts Council chairman

From the Secretary-General of the Arts Council of Great Britain

Sir, Peter Plowfish (letter, March 5) suggests that it is disturbing that the new Chairman of the Arts Council is also Vice-Chairman of the BBC. I, on the contrary, find it distinctly encouraging, since I have been working to develop closer links between the Arts Council and the broadcasting organisations for some time.

I can see no conflict of interest here but only a meeting of complementary interests, since the BBC and ourselves have the two largest subsidies of the arts in Great Britain, and are both in the business of making the arts more widely accessible.

As I said when Sir William Rees-Mogg was appointed, his past and present experience of the media will be invaluable to the Arts Council.

Yours faithfully,
ROY SHAW, Secretary-General,
Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.
March 15.

Ecosystems

From Dr A. S. Thomas

Sir, Congratulations on printing a summary of Professor Dunnet's protest (March 10). This is an excellent study of a natural ecosystem, for the fallacious concept overlooks movement and migration of all types of animals, precluding them from living in a cosy balance with the plants. Man himself was a migrant until cultivated crops facilitated sedentary life.

Artificial ecosystems seem possible. There are reports from America of sealed containers where shrimps and seaweeds live in balance. And in Britain there are the offices in which self-styled ecologists sit not working in the field, which is a true ecology, but reading and regurgitating the ideas of other people.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR THOMAS,
Goodings,
Sloe Lane,
Afriston,
East Sussex,
March 10.

Elgar concerto cellist

From Mr K. Shukong Lai

Sir, I would like to point out one small mistake in William Mann's review on the Barbican Centre opening concert (March 4 and 5). He said that we had a Japanese soloist in the Elgar Cello Concerto but in fact the cellist, Yo Yo Ma, was born in France of Chinese parents.

Small though the difference is, it does represent a widespread fallacy in the West to think all the "exotic" exports from the East only come from the "Origin of the Sun".
Yours faithfully,
K. SHUKONG LAI,
147 Clermont Road, E7.
March 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Underlying issues in the Liverpool protest

From the Reverend T. A. Gardiner

Sir, We are now being told that the sectarian demonstration at Liverpool has made the churches on Merseyside more determined on unity than ever. What a pity! Occumenical endeavour is so wasteful of time and energy, so sapping to the religious imagination. It is irrelevant to our world, unlikely to affect the quality of life for good or ill.

The real religious questions that face us today are as uncomfortable as they are pressing. They are: How can we speak in any meaningful way about God in and to our times? How can we become as aware of him as our generations were as their record of "spirituality" testifies?

Do the other great world religions, as we come to know them better, add anything to our experience? How are we to arrive at, in a world of ethical flux, forms of behaviour that are balanced, socially satisfying and self-commendatory?

Unwillingness to face these issues and industriousness in those of minor ethical, ritual, and dogmatic detail have made contemporary Christianity inward-looking and visionless.

The jibe of E. M. Forster, "poor, talkative and little", has never been more difficult to refute. Our church leaders, whose minds are either blank, timid, or just dull, make no contribution to the uncomfortable questions and make sure their customers are too busy to notice them. It is because they know the theologians have not yet come up with any convincing and comfortable answers.

There are profound difficulties for faith today, as reflective people, frequently not churchgoers, will testify. These arise from the fact that we can get little or no help from our pre-scientific past, of which our present churches produce products. The brutal fact is that the Pope, and those who would so ardently keep him out, are themselves relics of that period. Their unrelenting jostling will provide the media with some colourful material, but nobody seriously thinks that it is in any sense central to life.

Not black and white

From Dr P. A. J. Waddington

Sir, Critics of the decision by the Metropolitan Police to release figures on the disproportionate involvement of blacks in street crimes should explain why this information is any less acceptable than that which showed blacks to be disproportionately victimised by crime.

In November, not only was no objection raised to the collection of information on the ethnic group membership of inter-racial attackers and their victims, these figures were enthusiastically embraced as supporting the contention of black radicals that they were the targets of white racism. No mention then of the small proportion of the total crime rate represented by such attacks. The fact that these selfsame figures also showed that blacks and Asians committed proportionately more racially-motivated attacks went unobserved.

It was right that public attention should have been drawn to the prevalence of inter-racial attacks, just as it is now right to draw public attention to the problem of "mugging". Since the police have been vociferously accused of racial harassment in places such as Brixton, it is necessary to have the evidence which shows whether their actions have been justified or not.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. J. WADDINGTON,
Department of Sociology,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights, Reading.

From Mr Tom Rees

Sir, There has been much speculation in your columns and elsewhere about the reasons for the steep increase in the number of robberies and assaults in London. The police are, it seems, attempting to pin the blame on Lord Scarman, on the grounds that his report and recommendations have weakened their capacity to act vigorously. The evidence suggests that the

Abhorrent blacklists

From Mr Marius Goring

Sir, Now that our law is administered from Strasbourg and our conscience from Lake Success should we not consider the competence of our new judges? Had those sitting in the European Court ever faced a bright-eyed mob of Glasgow lads they might have ended the right to fine a Scottish teacher £1,500 and degrade a British Government to stand surety, as might those in the United Nations had they experienced the loneliness of countless black people in South Africa, to complete the isolation by cutting off all contact with the outside world.

Blacklists have always been abhorrent to those who value liberty, containing names of Jews, freemasons, troublemakers, missionaries and those against whom no charges can be proved:

to agriculture, forestry, wild life or other uses.
These techniques can be applied progressively, so that at any one time only a small area of land is used for tipping. Other countries manage this. It is high time that we insisted on the same, as is suggested in the Flowers report. Then we can develop our mineral resources and keep an attractive countryside. Unfortunately the National Coal Board is still unnecessarily, its own worst enemy.
Yours faithfully,
A. D. BRADSHAW,
Department of Botany,
University of Liverpool.

Belvoir coalfield

From Professor A. D. Bradshaw

Sir, The letter from Mr Madron Seligman, MEP, and others (March 5) shows that the environmental impact of coalmining continues to be a source of worry. The trouble is the evidence provided by the coal industry which suggests, despite certain exceptions, that mining must always produce substantial disturbance and aggressive spoil heaps. Yet this is far from necessary. There is a whole range of modern scientific techniques whereby land used for spoil disposal can be rapidly restored

British voting on EEC elections

From Lord Dour, MEP for Surrey (Conservative)

Sir, Your leader of March 13 on the electoral system to be used for the European elections stated that British MEPs were almost alone in voting against the regional list system proposed in the resolution voted on last week. In fact, it is interesting and significant that 28 non-British members voted against the regional and of those 10 were Liberals. This compares with 15 Liberals who voted in favour. Thus the political group which has most stridently espoused a uniform electoral procedure for the European elections is completely divided on the system now proposed.

The European Democratic Group in the European Parliament opposed to the regional list system, not only because it removes the direct relationship between the voter and his personal representative in Strasbourg, but also because it is open to too much abuse. We have seen this since the first European elections in 1979, when list systems were used in several member states. For example, it is possible for leaders of national political parties to stand for election and then never take their seats or rarely attend. It is possible for members to resign and be replaced by someone from the same party without any reference to the electorate.

These abuses damage the democratic credentials of the European Parliament. The European Democratic Group was prepared to support a uniform electoral procedure, but we believe the system proposed is wrong and should be rejected by the Council of Ministers.

Yours faithfully,
DOURO,
Apsley House,
Piccadilly, W1.
March 15.

Mansion House plans

From Mr A. A. Wood

Sir, The British, or more accurately the English, are probably the most environmentally most unattractive when they (mindlessly?) import alien forms into their towns and cities, and especially into the postwar damaged City of London. Mr John Harris (March 12) is quite right to complain that the things behind the Palumbo are merely echoes of the sterility of the St Paul's Cathedral piazza (sic).

The City, like most English cities, was never a place of monumental spaces, being traditionally more companionable in its original layout and architectural excesses which have helped the capital to lose its looks are more capable of being assimilated into the tightly knit fabric of the City, at least from ground level, for the very reason that they are not employed in the kind of absolute space typified by the St Paul's piazza.

L'affaire Palumbo is not, in my view, really a matter of whether good Victorian buildings should give way to Mies's tower (doubtless more stylish than most) but rather a question of whether we should agree to another bleak international space in place of the English close grain of the City.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED A. WOOD,
Country Planner and Architect,
West Midlands County Council,
County Hall,
1 Lancaster Circus,
Birmingham.
March 12.

Countryside cooperation

From Mr Hew Watt

Sir, "Gulf exposed" between countryside lobbies" (report, March 9) may have been true at the London Conference of National Parks recently, but is far removed from reality in the countryside today.

During the run up to the Wildlife and Countryside Bill all extremists had a field day, but now it is an Act positive and constructive cooperation is happening on the ground.

Mr MacEwen may castigate our Ministry of Agriculture advisers for helping us farmers make money as well as increase indigenous food production, but it is this money that has given him his wildlife and landscape for free in the past.

If only British Leyland, British Steel and British Airways had had the same high standard of advisers as we farmers, then the nation would be able to increase the 14p per person, per year that now funds Government countryside and conservation agencies.

Yours faithfully,
HEW WATT,
Heath Place,
Orsett, Grays,
Essex.
March 10.

Service faults

From Mr E. M. Pinkney

Sir, Saturday's church notices have provided a long appreciated mine of amusement caused by mild Latin misspellings (all unsuitable for quotation here, a family newspaper) and strange musicalological discoveries.

I was surprised to find myself billed to direct a performance of a curious work, Victoria's St Matt. Passion (Schütz) and later to edit the godly in Mayfair with an edifying "O clap your hands ye gibbons", composed by Orlando.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD MAYNARD PINKNEY,
18 Dillingburgh Road,
Eastbourne.
March 11.

THE ARTS

Jazz
Certain
resourceArt Ensemble of
Chicago

Round House

It may be impossible for the outsider to decode the arcane rituals which accompany the performance by the Art Ensemble of Chicago, and which the group presumably intend to embody the culture of their African ancestors, but on Monday evening, no less than at their two London appearances in previous years, it was easy to be swept away by the mystic chemistry created by these extraordinary musicians.

The painted faces, the painted costumes and the stage brimming with gongs, bells, drums and reed instruments of every configuration are no longer shocking as they were 15 years ago, when the Art Ensemble emerged from the matrix of the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians in Chicago, in fact, the quintet has done more than any to destroy the notion that the equipment used by a jazz ensemble must come in certain shapes, sizes and numbers.

Unlike many others, however, the Art Ensemble works long and hard to master and channel their broad resources and post-modernist instincts, devising over a long period a music of quite singular assurance.

Monday's performance, which opened the Camden Jazz Week, may not have entranced and uplifted to quite the degree of its unforgettable predecessors, it nevertheless constituted a perfectly shaped survey of their discoveries, incorporating early jazz, swing, bebop, post-bop, funk and the "free music" of the Sixties.

Individual contributions were consistently subordinated to the group ethos, although there were notable solo passages from Roscoe Mitchell, whose command of circular breathing allowed him to develop a particularly mesmerizing soprano saxophone improvisation, and from the drummer, Don Moye, whose playing throughout was buoyant and lively. The most remarkable music came with the abandonment of conventionality as when the group conjured the quiet sounds of an imagined African past.

Allusions to Charlie Parker and Miles Davis (in an introductory bebop line), to the jazz messengers of the early Sixties and to New Orleans rhythm and blues (in a humorous version of "Let the Good Times Roll") showed off the parodistic wit of the trumpeter, Lester Bowie, the textual savant, and the saxophonist and percussionist Joseph Jarman and the light swing of the bassist Malachi Favors, culminating during their encore in a lean, tyny version of "Dreaming of the Masters".

Richard Williams

Interview: Wayne Sleep

From the animal kingdom

Andrew Lloyd Webber spent a long time wondering how he could transfer his song cycle *Tell me on a Sunday* to the theatre. It was just the right length for a one-hour television slot, it fitted easily on to an LP, but it did not make a whole evening's entertainment. Don Black's lyrics were compact and there was not a great deal of fleshing out that could be done, either with words or music.

The only solution was to make it half of a double bill. Two-decker entertainments are not in vogue at the moment, but Lloyd Webber, riding high on the success of *Cats*, which is still giving the ticket-touts an excellent living, is better placed than most to change his mind.

It is perhaps surprising that Sleep has not devised his own choreography, as he regularly does for his own company, Dash, but he claims that in an extended work it is essential to have two minds to spark ideas from one another. Another reason may be that Ashton's ballet to the Rachmaninov Paganini Rhapsody at Covent Garden is still fresh in the minds of most balletgoers. Sir Fred over the years has been one of the major influences on Sleep's development as a dancer.

"I owe an immense amount to Fred, of course, but years ago I realized that I wasn't going to get the big romantic roles. I'm not tall enough and I'm not sufficiently good-looking, so I'm much more likely to be dancing by the side of Anthony Dowell than partnering Lesley Collier. So that means an awful lot of children and animals. I think I've done half the animal kingdom: squirrels, wolves, to say nothing of being a cat at the New London for the last nine months. What did someone say about animals? Never appear with them, only

bio-ballet wouldn't have worked, and we've ended up with something much closer to pure dance, choreographed by Anthony van Laast, which uses, eight major variations. In the first half Mari Webb sings about relationships and that's what we'll be dealing with in dance terms. But in no other way is the first part of the evening going to reflect the second; doubtless there will be ballet-lovers who will leave at the interval and maybe others who hate singing will not arrive until half-time. We're prepared for that."

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dance them. Well, I'm not so sure now.

"What I most look forward to in *Variations* is the chance to play an adult human with adult emotions. It happened in the television film of Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale* when I was the Soldier. Soldiers don't dance very well, so I made sure that I didn't either, but it was certainly a relief to be cast as a person."

After *Song and Dance* Wayne Sleep is likely to reassemble his eight-member company Dash. Two of them are with him anyway at the Palace, so it should not be difficult. It was deliberately formed not as another contemporary ballet group — Sleep reckons that there are enough of those already — but as an assembly of people covering all aspects of dance from classical to rap. There is something of the missionary about Sleep, who wants to reach out to those who may not know the story of *Giselle* but would recognize a parody of Robin Cousins when they saw one.

Ultimately, though, the theatre and cinema are likely to claim him. He confesses to an admiration of the RSC and the first links have been forged with Trevor Nunn, who directed *Cats*, and another RSC staff member, John Caird, who is in charge of *Song and Dance*. And he is scheduled to play Chaplin in Michael Powell's co-Russian film biography of Pavlov.

"Actors generally get better as they grow older, dancers don't. As a virtuoso I've no more than ten years left and after that there are only character parts. And who wants them...?"

John Higgins



Sleep rehearsing: missionary zeal

Dance

Ballet Rambert

Sadler's Wells

We are suddenly in a state of ballet using the human voice for accompaniment. There were three last week, by Richard Alston, Christopher Bruce and Marina Gialgout, another by Alston specially made for Sunday's *ITV South Bank Show*; no fewer than three in Monday's Rambert programme, with Michael Cordery's creation for Covent Garden due last night.

Only Alston, in *Rainbow*, has set his dances specifically to speech rhythms, using the sense (or nonsense) of Charles Amir-khantian's words to add a layer of punning jokes to dances that are intricate, individual by constantly interesting. His new television piece, *Bellezza Flash*, followed the more usual practice of treating the voices in Monteverdi's madrigal, simply as an extra melodic line in support of the dance. It shows off three outstanding performers: Siobhan Davies, Michael Clark and Tom Jobe.

John Percival

Opera

Rossini short on spontaneity

Il barbiere di
SivigliaMetropolitan,
New York

Realism and restraint are in the ascendancy at the Met. Colia Graham's recent production of *Così* emphasized both, and now John Cox, general administrator elect of Scottish Opera, in his house debut, has staged *Il barbiere di Siviglia*, similarly. The problem is that Rossini is not Mozart.

While it may be refreshing to consider that Dr Bartolo, Rossini's guardian, is a real human being with real emotions, and that Figaro himself is not a slapstick with a voice but a practising barber with an inventive eye for extra money, and while it may be a necessary corrective to get away from the buffoonery that often infects Rossini's masterpiece, his music argues differently. In ebullience and pace it recalls, first of all, the buffo operas which preceded it (albeit with far more melodic and even harmonically sparkling) and, importantly, the capers of the *commedia dell'arte*. Rossini under his veil and restraint, on a downbeat, elegant and pointed as this new production is, it throughout lacks spontaneity and spirit, transforming verve into manner and fitting *Barbiere* into the clothes of a nineteenth-century boulevard comedy.

In part this lack of verve came from Andrew Davis's conducting, which doggedly pushed on instead of soared, and in part it came from the cast. Enzo Dara, as Dr Bartolo, is a fine comedian, but his voice does not have the carrying penetration needed for the Met, and his singing of "un dottor" such a taxing piece, was too often inaudible, especially in the quick patter. When Dr Bartolo is humanized, moreover, he does not become larger than life, but disappears, so that Cox's final tableau, with the poor doctor sinking upstairs in

madness, loses its poignancy: we are dealing with a cipher. Pablo Elvira, as Figaro, makes a handsome presence on stage, and used his voice and his acting to effect. Again, I wished that voice a shade larger and more dominating. As Barberina's Basilio, in mortar board instead of shovel hat, gave us a gravelly bark but a rudimentary approach to legato: for the first time the explosive "Calunnia" became an impulsive moment, quite forgettable — which Cox tried to mitigate by having him move around the two levels of the set like a man possessed.

Realism stopped with Marilyn Horne, Rosina. She is manifestly not, at this stage of her career, typecast as a young ingenue. Yet she provided some of the best Rossini singing of the evening.



Marilyn Horne as Rosina in Act I: can still give a lesson in bel canto

ing, tailoring her voice and impersonation to the restrained nature of the proceedings while still giving a lesson in bel canto, and seemingly improvised, coloratura. If by the second act her voice became dominated by straying from pitch, Horne nonetheless managed to inject a measure of freely-produced gaiety integral to *Barbiere*, while almost persuading the listener that she was younger than her guardian.

Rockwell Blake, as the Almaviva. He has a peculiar voice: well defined for the demands of bel canto for a (though he now shows a tendency to sing more from the chest), but never really pleasant to hear. The courtly aspects of Almaviva were beyond him, but Blake managed to be properly engaging in the second act, when he was chosen because he is one of the few tenors who can encompass the fearsome second-act aria "Cessa di più", but it was omitted.

Robin Wagner's set, a Moorish confection on a turntable, was deliciously apt and charming. Cox used the turntable qualities as a film director would use a travelling shot. Figaro and Almaviva, during the "Numero quindici" allegro, walk as the set turns to the barber shop, where (glory be!) the barber just happens to have a sole, and thus proceeds to dress the tenor, and the set continues turning to pick up Fiorillo for his short grumbling recitative (inserted originally to cover the set change and rarely performed), which he delivers to the denizens of a local bar. The set continues to turn to reveal the interior of Bartolo's house. In the next act, the storm gives another excuse for mobility, the set revealing just into the spirators climbing up Bartolo's house, and the "inutil" precautions ladder, before it turns once more to show the two climbing in at the window.

Patrick J. Smith

Theatre

Sartre's superb plotting

The Assassin

Greenwich

Known to the French as *Les Mains Sales*, this has always struck me as Sartre's best play, and it is good to have that view confirmed by Frank Hauser's lively new version.

The play dates from 1948 when there was no longer any need for French authors to encode resistance messages in neo-classical legend, but the politics of postwar Europe still needed the attentions of a modern Euripides.

The Assassin tells the story of Hugo, an alienated son of rich who joins the Communist underground desperate to perform some act that will free him from his guilt as a class enemy. He accepts the task of assassinating a supposedly renegade political leader and enrole as his secretary, but it is won over by the victim that he is only by means of sexual misunderstanding that he is able to pull the trigger.

It is a superbly plotted

Donald Cooper



The calculated antagonist: Edward Woodward (right) with James Simmons

piece of work, and you can sit through it as a straight political thriller; but it also casts a long shadow into the past. Hugo is a Marxist descendant of Orestes, Elia, his comrade, relates to Electra, and Hoederer to Agamemnon. The play begins with Hugo as a little boy during a time of hunger marches — "one for the starving carpenter" — fearfully conveys his inescapable class prison.

Edward Woodward supplies him with a precisely calculated antagonist: a compromising realist who loves men more than abstract justice. The political debates are still alive, but what really counts is the contrast between the ghastly Hugo and his unrepentant flesh and blood victim who can turn his back to give the assassin a fair chance.

The gradual swing towards that kind of realism also appears in the development of Hugo's wife Jessica (Shirley Cassidy) who plays murder like any other harmless marital game and then abruptly realizes that the game is no toy. It is a tough-minded, well cast event.

Irving Wardle



The calculated antagonist: Edward Woodward (right) with James Simmons

London debuts

Virtuosity and versatility

For their programme at the Great Hall, Lincoln's Inn, and for much of their playing the London Brass Virtuosi, conducted by David Hone, deserved a lengthy overnight review instead of merely a place in this column. As their music ranged from Giovanni Gabrieli's *Cantata* to Henze's *Ragtime* and *Habakuk*, the instrumentation varied considerably, but the standard of individual and ensemble playing was high, though not immaculate. For example greater rhythmic precision will be needed if Henze's 11 short movements are to emerge.

We also heard the original form of Janacek's "Sokol Fanfare" later incorporated in his *Sinfonietta*, Elgar's *Servant Suite* and Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition*. The Elgar is a late work (1930) and a fine one; it particularly well exhibited the rich tonal resources of the London Brass Virtuosi.

Mussorgsky's suite was performed in Elgar Howarth's ingenious and extremely resourceful arrangement, here, in response to the composer's vivid characterization, the writing is more outlandish, but often shows his music in a fresh light.

Circa 1500 is the name of the time devoted to the music of the Renaissance courts. Their first concert, given in the anachronistic surroundings of Leighton House, was called *Music of Mantua and Ferrara*, and might be seen as a small echo of the recent Gonzaga exhibition at the Victoria and Albert.

The purity and selflessness of the works performed, however, suggested a fresh perspective on the storm and stress of music of later centuries that was not altogether flattering. The members of Circa 1500 are Emily van Evera (soprano), Nancy Hadden (flute), Robert Meunier and Christopher Wilson (lutes) and Erin Headley (lirone). Much of the music was by Cara and Trombonico, the latter one of the few composers known to have murdered his wife. Miss van Evera displayed an aptly clear, bright, modest voice, and her items were interspersed with instrumental compositions by other hands, mainly in dance forms. These, too, were phrased with deftness and sensitivity, and I particularly liked the tone of the lirone.

No details were given of maker or date, but it was not an especially agreeable-sounding harpsichord that John Grew played at Wigmore Hall, and frequent changes of stops appeared to make little difference. However, *Le Tombeau de M de Chambonnières* by d'Anglebert was graceful and sombre, although despite the several dance genres employed the movements of this composer's Suite in G seemed much the same, because, varied tempos notwithstanding, the same kind of musical ideas kept recurring.

Two items by Duphy, "Le Forquerey" and "Chaconne", confirmed Mr Grew's nimble, if not always neat, technique and his understanding of ornamentation, but they also were very dull pieces. Couperin's *Troisième Ordre* had far more character and elicited playing of greater spirit, as did a Rameau group. The French claviéristes, too, thought of pleasing titles, such as Rameau's "Le Niais de Sologne" (The Simpleton of Sologne).

The saturnine voice of the bassoon makes it exceptionally unsuitable for flowery virtuoso genre confections like Jost's *Démessement* Introduction and *Polonaise*. Most of the other composers essayed by Daniel Smith at Wigmore Hall were, to me at least, equally obscure. We had, for example, the European premiere of James Cohn's *Sonata Robusta*, in four movements; and a set of *Variations* by Reicha was another piece that sounded both laborious and lugubrious.

A Romance by Elgar was of some interest, and showed that Mr Smith could play with feeling, although sensitive phrasing is evidently not easy on this instrument. The other attractive music on the programme was a set of Six Studies in English Folk Music by Vaughan Williams. These were short, but characteristically tuneful, making a fairly imaginative use of the medium, with piano accompaniments, played by Michael May, less heavy than those of the other works.

Max Harrison

Television

Perhaps the cast
enjoyed it . . .

Mike Leigh devises and directs his plays without benefit of a script but with a collective contribution from his actors, all of whom get a fair crack of the whip. His latest film, *Home Sweet Home*, was BBC1's Play for Today last night and watching it was as enjoyable as treading a long path of broken glass barefoot.

It centred round three postmen, Stan, Harold and Gordon. Stan is divorced with a teenage daughter in a home whom he rarely sees and with whom he cannot communicate. Harold is a pathetic man whose conversation consists almost entirely of the kind of jokes encountered in crackles or on the backs of matchboxes and who has the further handicap of an abusive wife. She is also having an affair with Stan. Gordon is a grunting job with a lusty, busty wife who also fancies Stan, a paradoxical deviation considering her marital lot.

With such characters early established it was obvious that we were not to be edified morally or spiritually but treated to an essay on the inadequacies of the human condition, which was many and can furnish the raw material for powerful drama. Not so here. It started and finished nowhere, tediously, a lack-of-identity parade with hopelessness as its core, the final scene trailing into the credits against the Marxist-jargon jabber of a social worker who would hardly escape certification as a lunatic even with a powerful union behind him.

The cast, I hope, got something out of it and the postmen — Eric Richard as Stan, Tim Barker as Harold and Timothy Spall as Gordon — were resolutely played in their emotional inarticulacy. Such light relief as there was came from Gary Statham as the busy wife.

Everyman, which followed, did not set out to raise the spirits. *At the Hour of Death* was an investigation into the beliefs of people who have had more than a close call and feel they have glimpsed the other side. All the

witnesses appeared to have been reassured by this pre-view, and they and the philosopher Paul Badham took such experiences as arguments for the existence of the soul.

The neuro-physiologist Peter Fenwick and the theologian Helen Oppenheimer were firmly but gently sceptical about it all, the first cautioning about the effect of oxygen changes, the second saying that there was really no evidence of transcendental moods continued while the body had died completely. But it was very watchable stuff, well produced by Angela Tilby, with the voice of Michael Barratt, grittily reminding us that we were very much earthbound.

It is not often these days that one hears a male brave enough to extol the advantages of having several wives at the same time. The one who did that last night was a member of the Asante tribe of Ghana where Women's Lib appears not to have made much headway and being a chauvinist pig is not so much an epithet, more a way of life.

In the market, however, women rule and the sovereignty there was the main subject of the second of Granada's excellent series, *Disappearing World*. Each section of the market is ruled by a queen mother and the mummy of them all is Asa Sewa, who stands for no nonsense and would make Arthur Scargill look like a pussy cat. In the market men are labourers or secretaries: elsewhere they have it all their own way.

It is they, their estates passed on to their sisters' children, which explains why their wives have to go to market. Despite attempts by successive regimes to deny them even this hegemony, they have survived and, watching them operate, one could understand why. The producer-director, Claudia Milne's all-woman team reported on males and females without fear or favour.

Dennis Hackett

Concert

Serene surface

Zukerman/Neikrug

Festival Hall

Whether Pinchas Zukerman is a violinist or a viola player remained a moot point on Monday when his programme with the pianist Marc Neikrug was wholly devoted to Brahms. For the first part they followed the *Violin Sonata*, Op. 100, with the sonata in E flat, Op. 120 No. 2, in the version for viola as alternative to the original clarinet and both were so restrained in character as to seem bland and even innocuous.

I do not recall having heard the opening sonata played at such a consistently moderate pace throughout, so that all three movements had the feeling of a gentle stroll, very amiable as marked by the first movement, very tranquil for the second and *grazioso* for the third, but with scarcely any distinction between their respective *allegro*, *andante* and *allegretto*.

A correspondingly placid musing informed much of the viola sonata, where the music's deeper feeling and changes in harmonic character were not allowed to disturb the serene melodic surface. Of course, the phrases were beautifully

Noel Goodwin

Leonard Bernstein will be on the rostrum of Hollywood Bowl to open the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra's 1982 summer season, on July 13. He conducts a concert of his own music, including the West Coast premiere of *Songfest*, and *Hail for flute and orchestra*.

A *Coat of Varnish*, by Ronald Miller, suggested by C. P. Snow, opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, on April 1, with previews from March 25. Leading

members of the cast will be Peter Barkworth, Anthony Quayle, Michael Denison and Evelyn Laye. Anthony Quayle will run fortnightly in repertory with *Hobson's Choice* from April 15.

Michael Blakemore is to direct his first feature film, *Privates on Parade*, for Hand Made Films. The production commences shooting in May on locations in England and Singapore. John Cleese and Denis Quillan are leading members of the cast.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Lack of interest

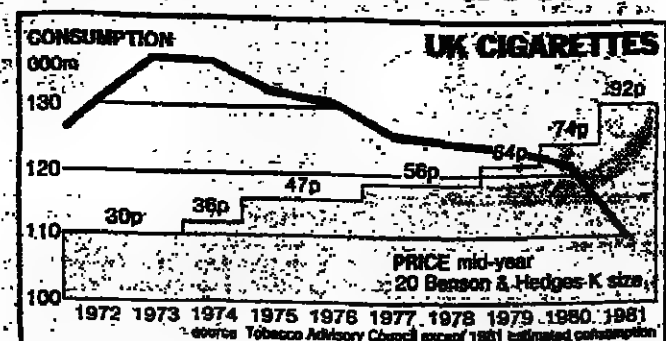
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End, March 26. § Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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BUSINESS NEWS

Tobacco sales decline



Cigarette sales fell by about 10 per cent last year, compared with 1980, according to trade estimates. By the year end sales were running 15 per cent down compared with end 1980 after excise duty and manufacturer price increases had put up prices by a third.

Last week's Budget added 5p to the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes. The industry's workforce of 35,000 in 1980 fell by around 4 per cent last year and a further jobs reduction of about 10 per cent is expected over the next 18 months.

Franc under new pressure

The French franc, now sitting at the bottom of the European Monetary System, came under renewed pressure on foreign exchange markets yesterday, after the Mitterrand government's setback in Sunday's regional elections. Speculation that France might seek a devaluation was intensified by news of poor 1981 trade figures. The Bank of France raised short term interest rates by 1/4 per cent and may have sold up to 150m Deutsche marks (after DM 100m on Monday) to support the franc. The Deutsche mark was fixed higher at FF 2.54/40 from 2.56/50 on Monday.

Iran signs two oil deals

Iran, whose oil exports have been severely curtailed by its war with Iraq, has signed two crude oil sales agreements. Syria will buy some 100,000 tonnes of oil a year and sell Iran one million tonnes of phosphates. Syria's relations with Iran have deteriorated recently. Uruguay, with whom Iran has done almost no trade in the past, will purchase \$80m-worth of oil over the next nine months in return for meat, rice and grain.

As oil prices on the spot market fell to their lowest level for over a year, Dr. Mani al-Obeidi, Opec chairman said that members must hold their \$34 a barrel pricing structure "no matter what the structure".

Oman has given final approval for construction of the new £215m Qaboos University to be built by Concession International, a subsidiary of Trafalgar House.

No agreement

A meeting of the Stock Exchange council yesterday failed to reach agreement over the proposed increases in commission levels on share transactions. It is understood the council will reconvene next week to decide finally the new levels.

MARKET SUMMARY

Two jolts in quiet trend

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 582.4 down 3.4
FT 100 share 320.67 down 1.15
Bargains 21,431

Bids made the running as an otherwise quiet equity market drifted lower on lack of interest. Dealers were caught on the hop by the sudden announcement that the Monopolies Commission had been referred to the Monopolies Commission. The news saw Huntley's share price drop to 84p, effectively locking in speculators who had been confident that the deal would go through. Rowntree ended the day 2p up at 170p.

A similar thing happened at Arthur Holman's 240p bid for 150p, with ICI's offer of 180p. This too was being referred to the Monopolies Commission. The news saw Huntley's share price drop to 84p, effectively locking in speculators who had been confident that the deal would go through. Rowntree ended the day 2p up at 170p.

The rest of the market was content just to look on, having soaked up numerous lines of blue chips on Monday following one investment fund looking for a portfolio. Most of the lines were cleared, but 500,000 shares of Pilkington remained overhanging wiping 9p off the price of 27p.

The FT Index ended the day 3.4 down at 582.4.

The rise in United States prime rates of 1/4 per cent to 16 per cent took the sparkle out of gilts. After a firm start prices closed well below the best levels of the day. Longs closed unchanged wiping out earlier improvements of up to 1/2p.

COMMODITIES

Cocoa prices tumbled in London after market talk that the International Cocoa Organization buffer stock manager had contracted to sell 5,000 tonnes of Ivory Coast cocoa. May cocoa fell by the allowed maximum of 240s a tonne in the afternoon and trading was suspended for 15 minutes. But when the market opened the price fell by another 53 to close at £1,108.50 a tonne. Cocoa for immediate delivery was also hit, falling £49.50 to £1,138. There is no limit on spot price movements.

On the tin market, expectations that the International Tin Council will introduce import controls on March 19 and some buying by the buffer stock manager provided some support. But prices still fell sharply, three months falling £25 to £7,372 and spot tin ending £50 lower at £7,245 a tonne.

TODAY

CBI monthly council meeting. Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, visits West Yorkshire wool textile factories. Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee discusses 1982 Budget and the Government's expenditure plans. Industry and Trade Select Committee takes evidence on the Post Office. Average earnings (January). Indices of basic wage rates (February). Board meetings — Interim: Wm Boulton, Lawton, Fines, Britannia Assurance, Wm Collins and Sons, Corah, Hewitt and Sons (Penton), John I. Jacobs, Johnson Group Cleaners, Lax Service, Hugh Mackay, Tilling, Turner and Newall, Uni States Insurance.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 6,916.99 down 161.69
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,185.13 up 23.20

CURRENCIES

The dollar strengthened in active trading, boosted by firm dollar interest rates. Fading expectations of imminent cuts in United Kingdom rates buoyed the pound.

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING
Index 90.6 up 0.3
DM:£2950
Fr:£11.0500
Yen:436.00
DOLLAR
Index 114.0 up 0.4
DM:£3770 up 10pts
GOLD
\$323.00 up \$10.50

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates were slightly firmer. The Bank relieved a shortage of £800m by buying £247m of bills outright at unchanged rates and £507m of bills for repurchase by the discount houses on March 29 at 15 per cent.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 13%
3-month interbank 13 1/4-13 1/2
Euro-currency rates:
3-month dollar 15 1/4-15 1/2
3-month DM 9 1/2-9 3/4
3-month FF 20 1/2-20 3/4

Tobacco group aims to expand US interests with agreed takeover for stores

BATs offers \$310m for Marshall Field

By Philip Robinson

BAT Industries, the world's biggest tobacco company, has launched its largest United States bid with takeover for Marshall Field. BATs already owns Gimbel and Saks Fifth Avenue. Marshall Field would add a retailing chain with 77 high quality stores.

The bid is being made through BAT US, its American holding company which began operating two years ago, and if successful will raise the percentage of total profits from all North American operations from 33 to almost 40.

Marshall Field has been a tempting takeover target for American companies for several years. Four years ago, the Los Angeles-based Carter Hawley and Spaulding attempted an abortive takeover move.

About six weeks ago Mr Carl Kahn, a New York Stock Market dealer, told 25 per cent of Marshall's stock, and fearing it might be sold on to a predator, Marshall's financial advisors Goldman Sachs to find a friendly bidder.

BATs emerged offering \$25.50 a share for Marshall, which has 18 stores around Chicago, some in Florida, the

BAT Industries
Principal non-tobacco interests include:
Marshall Field — retailing
Wm. T. Wm. — paper manufacture
Marshall Field — retailing
Lauritzen, Tindley, Morris — cosmetics
BAT International Finance — finance

Caroliner and the West Coast and six in Texas.

For the year to the end of January last year Marshall's sales were \$1,021m with profits after tax of \$20.7m. In the 12 months ending last October, sales were \$1,188m and profits after tax \$23.2m. Net asset value of the group is put at \$309m.

BATs began US retailing in 1972 buying Kohl's, a mid-west food and department store chain centred in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a substantial presence in Chicago. It was through this retailing connection that BAT has built a relationship with Marshall Field. The following year it bought Gimbel Brothers Inc and with it 38 Gimbel department stores and 31 Saks Fifth Avenue.

Last year, £72m of the group's £467m trading profits came from retailing and £220m of its total profits came from North America. The largest contribution

remained its tobacco interests at £334m.

BATs report at the end of next month, figures for the year to the end of last December. Analysts expect a 30 per cent profits rise to £620m, giving it earnings per share of 73p and earnings to rise to 80p a share in the present year.

A substantial dividend increase should be announced next month and there has been talk of a scrip issue.

In the London Stock Market, the American acquisition left the shares 8p easier at 413p. Dealers had expected a large buy from BATs for some time. The last balance sheet shows cash and short term deposits of £280m.

The Marshall acquisition is part of BATs declared policy of reducing its dependence on tobacco earnings. The group has been earning 98 per cent of profits outside the United Kingdom on 80 per cent of its assets.

For some time it has been known as a sleeping giant, which would buy any alling stores group which came its way. The most glaring example of this is seen as its purchase of the International Stores chain, which BATs admits had caused headaches but which is now profitable.

Monopolies reference on two bids

By Our Financial Staff

Two City takeover bids yesterday were referred to the Monopolies Commission. The moves wiped over £10m off the valuation of biscuit manufacturers Huntley and Palmer, the target for a contested offer by Rowntree's Macintosh, and the offer of ICI's agreed bid for Arthur Holden clipped the share price by 24p to 158p.

Huntley's share price dropped from 104p to 84p, valuing the company at marginally over £80m. There was a £5m fall the previous day as speculation that about a referendum as Thursday's first closing date on Rowntree's offer approached.

The Monopolies reference of Rowntree/Huntley means any other bids have to be abandoned. But Huntley announced last week it was in talks with New Jersey-based Nabisco, the biscuit and cereal giant whose brands include Ritz crackers and Shredded Wheat.

Senior Nabisco executives were meeting last night about the referral. A possible option for them is to ask for a Commission ruling if Nabisco did decide to bid.

The reference of ICI's bid for Arthur Holden, the Midlands furniture and coatings manufacturer, came only a day before the first deadline. With acceptance representing more than 50 per cent of the Holden equity, ICI was virtually assured of success in its 180p per share offer.

Both bids now lapse under Takeover Panel rules.

■ The City is eagerly awaiting further good news from Cadbury Schweppes which last week unveiled some impressive full year figures. Over the last couple of years the company has been entertaining a coach load of analysts at its factories.

NEB plan to cut Inmos stake

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Plans which will lead to a substantial reduction of the state's interest in the microchip company, which is backed by £100m of taxpayers' money, will be discussed later this year.

The company, whose operations are split between a plant in Colorado in the United States and a factory being built at Newport, Gwent, was established four years ago under the Labour Government, through the National Enterprise Board.

Inmos will soon require further investment, finance likely to amount to more than £50m, and will have detailed discussions with the NEB and its advisers this summer and a variety of options will be considered.

The NEB, which has been effectively merged with the National Research Development Corporation to form the British Technology Group, is

hopeful that it will be able to reduce its stake in the company from its present 70 per cent to less than 50 per cent.

Dr Richard Petritz, head of Inmos, has said it will not be looking for further Government funds. Of the £100m so far received, some £50m has come from the NEB, with the balance in loan guarantees and industrial grants.

The options to be discussed will include involving United Kingdom private sector institutions — with foreign interests not ruled out — and possibly a phased dilution of the NEB's shareholding.

Much will depend on the state of the microchip market and the company's plans for further manufacturing facilities. When it was first launched, Inmos was considering possibly four United Kingdom plants mass producing microchips.

Since then the market has altered considerably and Dr.

£20m boost for assisted areas

By Our Industrial Staff

Plans to spend up to £20m over the next three to four years in England's assisted areas were outlined yesterday by the British Technology Group.

The new initiatives will involve the establishment of a new enterprise fund covering the South-west, the launching of a similar organization to operate exclusively in the Merseyside, Special Development Area, and collaboration between the BTG and the Merseyside Development Corporation to promote investment in Merseyside.

The BTG is revamping its existing operations in the North-east and North-west. It is also examining the scope for creating new partnerships with local authorities and private sector sources of

finance to support projects in the assisted areas.

BTG executives stressed yesterday that the initiatives reflected the continuing role of the National Enterprise Board in working with the private sector to stimulate activity in the assisted areas.

Mr Brian Willott, BTG's chief executive, said yesterday: "The problems of the assisted areas will only be solved in the longer term if they can get their fair share of advanced high technology industries".

In the South-west, BTG with Dartington & Co. has established the Western Enterprise Fund with an initial capital of £2m for equity investments in companies in Devon and Cornwall. It will

provide risk capital for both new and existing businesses with a high growth potential. It plans to launch a similar operation for Merseyside in collaboration with Sapling Enterprises, a company formed jointly by BTG and Collinson Grant Associates.

In the first of a expected series of regional initiatives, the BTG announced that it has reached agreement in principle with Tyne and Wear County Council and the Midland Bank, with Department of Industry support, to establish a company in the North-east, Micro Industrial Instruments, to design, manufacture, and sell microprocessor signal conditioning equipment for the process control industrial instrumentation markets.

However, Dr Richard Fetzner, President of Sun Exploration and Production, said his company believed a majority of the field's reserves lay in Sun's licence area, and it would be expecting to proceed as operator, with approval from the department.

Sun did confirm that its application last year for the neighbouring licence made in partnership with British Petroleum, had been rejected by the Department. But Dr Fetzner said he rejected any suggestion that Sir Jack's appointment was an attempt to buy influence.

He added: "His function is basically one of helping us to become better corporate citizens in the United Kingdom". He would be advising the company on the political, business and cultural environment.



Sir Peter Macadam, chairman of BAT Industries.

Big Banks to refuse Co-op's new cheques

By Lorna Bourke

The High Street clearing banks have all refused to offer cheque cashing facilities to customers of First Co-operative Finance, the subsidiary of Co-op Bank set up to offer interest-bearing current account facilities.

The banks' decisions look suspiciously like a joint agreement not to honour First Co-operative Finance cheque cards.

But the decision, though a setback, is not a complete surprise to FCF which wrote to the banks in January requesting cheque cashing facilities for its customers. The reason given for the refusal is the lack of reciprocal arrangements for the use of the other banks' counters by our customers," writes National Westminster Bank.

"Bearing in mind that the First Co-operative Finance has only one office and could not therefore offer our customers anything like a comparable service, we do not feel able to extend to customers of that company cheque cashing facilities at our branches" was the response from Barclays.

Only Midland left the door open for negotiation with the suggestion that if Co-op Bank would consider extending the reciprocal arrangement for Midland customers, to its "Handbank" and "Cash a Cheque" points, Midland would consider cashing First Co-operative Finance customers' cheques.

At the moment Midland customers can cash cheques in any of Co-op Bank's 71 branches but not at the "Handbank" or "Cash a Cheque" points.

Co-op launched Cheque and Save, the new interest-bearing account for current account customers with a publicity campaign on February 1, this year. The account pays a national interest rate, currently 10 per cent, and since its launch First Co-operative Finance says it is "very pleased" with the response.

Talks on Poland's 1982 debt

From Peter Norbert, Brussels, March 16

Poland has called on its 16 main government creditors in the West to reschedule its official debts falling due this year and the request will be discussed informally by officials of the Western Governments in Paris on Thursday.

Officials involved in the talks have pointed out that Thursday's meeting does not represent a softening of the Western approach to the issue.

One official explained that there can be no substantive discussion until the agreement rescheduling \$2,400m of private bank debt due in 1981 has been signed. Although the Bank Handlowy in Warsaw has said that it sent the last of the interest payments needed to complete the agreement to western banks last Friday, there are no

Western bankers were still waiting today for the final payments to arrive and the Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, which has been co-ordinating the 1981 rescheduling operation, said it could be some days yet before it is known whether the Poles have finally met their commitments.

An indication of the importance that a rescheduling of this year's debt represents for Poland was given today by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

In a study of the Soviet Bloc's debt, it said that Poland would have to triple its earnings of western currencies through exports from \$5,400m in 1981 to meet its import bill and debt obligations in 1982 if it were unable to obtain a rescheduling or other new financing.

GUINNESS PEAT LOSSES

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Half-year losses of £13.5m net and the £13.8m sale of its investment in United States money broking were announced by Guinness Peat yesterday.

Mr Alistair Morton, the chief executive brought in after the row between Mr Edmund Dell, chairman, and life president Lord Kinnaird over strategy, said the group's core activities would remain merchant banking, insurance broking and commodity trading.

It would develop other financial services but the 30 per cent stake in the group had been sold because the group was not receiving any dividends and did not have management control.

Including the United sale, Mr Morton aims to release £50m from group activities — mainly chemicals and merchandising — to cut group borrowings.

Exco, which is buying part of Guinness Peat's United sale, reported a 78 per cent rise in 1981 profits to £10.7m before tax.

Racal launches detector

Telephone to stem credit card fraud

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

With credit card fraud growing in Britain, British Telecom has approved a fraud-detector designed and produced by Racal Transcom, part of Britain's Racal Electronics.

An initial order for 300 has been made by British Telecom and nearly all are likely to go to American Express for initial trials in the London area this summer.

Racal is also talking to Access, Barclaycard and Diners, the other three big card companies. Within five years there could be between 30,000 and 40,000 of the transaction telephones in use in Britain, according to Racal.

The machines, claimed to be more sophisticated than similar ones already in use in countries like the United States, read identification numbers magnetically encoded on most cards. A retailer passes this information and the amount being bought by a customer to the card company's computer via the telephone network.

The computer can then halt the transaction if the card has been reported lost or stolen and can, if a genuine cardholder is exceeding a credit limit, suggest a telephone discount.

The machines could be a lead-in to the more advanced technology now being



Racal's fraud-detector telephone.

worked on to allow shop purchases to be settled by using a card for computerized direct debiting of a customer's own bank account — known as Electronic Funds Transfer.

Card fraud is now running at about £12m a year, taking in all the credit, travel and entertainment cards.

Racal's development, brought from drawing board to market in 22 months, could give it a marketing advantage in the British market of at least several months, according to Mr Halliday.

Some of the big banks are taking an interest in Racal's machines as a possible means of checking on stolen guarantee cards, according to Racal.

Sun Oil 'is not buying influence'

By Jonathan Davis

American-owned Sun Oil said yesterday it is ready to proceed with developing a North Sea oilfield if its role as technical operator is approved by the Department of Energy. It denied the appointment of Sir Jack Rampton, the Department's former head, as its special adviser was an attempt to buy influence.

The industry had been speculating that operatorship of the Balmoral field might be transferred to the State-owned British National Oil Corporation, which is operator of a consortium drilling on a neighbouring licence.

However, Dr Richard Fetzner, President of Sun Exploration and Production, said his company believed a majority of the field's reserves lay in Sun's licence area, and it would be expecting to proceed as operator, with approval from the department.

Sun did confirm that its application last year for the neighbouring licence made in partnership with British Petroleum, had been rejected by the Department. But Dr Fetzner said he rejected any suggestion that Sir Jack's appointment was an attempt to buy influence.

He added: "His function is basically one of helping us to become better corporate citizens in the United Kingdom". He would be advising the company on the political, business and cultural environment.

M. P. KENT LIMITED

Property Development

INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting an interim report for the six months ended 31st December 1981 (unaudited).

6 Months to	31.12.81	31.12.80
Sales	£'000	£'000
Profit before Taxation	12,403	10,367
Taxation	2,662	2,074
Profit after Taxation	2,662	2,074
Cost of Interim Dividend	154	123
Earnings per Share	6.2p	4.8p

* Profit for the six months ended 31st December 1981 of £2,662,161 represents an increase of 28% and it is proposed that the interim dividend after adjustment for the bonus issue should be increased by 20% to 0.36p per ordinary share.

* The development programme continues to expand with a good proportion of forward sales and lettings. This beneficially affects our potential net worth and together with increasing liquidity places us in a strong financial position for acquisitions and growth.

M. P. Kent, Chairman

M. P. Kent Limited,
Northcliffe House, Colston Avenue, Bristol. Tel. (0272) 214971

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Titanium loses her throne... long live Crystalate

IMI holds a mirror to the economy

IMI's results were very much in line with expectations, mirroring the continuing recession in the British economy (Sally White writes). The Birmingham-based metals, fabricating and zip fasteners' group announced pretax profits down from £28m to £23.8m. Sales were down from the 1980 level of £528.6m to £532.5m.

While many analysts are expecting the upturn on the motor industry and building trade likely to materialize later in 1982 to boost IMI's pretax level to £28m, or so, the company itself was sticking to its usual cautious line. It is not convinced that any overall indication of an upturn in the economy is yet apparent.

When the recovery does occur, IMI will respond disproportionately. It has under taken major surgery, adding to Midlands unemployment figures by making 2,000 more redundant in the year just reported. That takes the labour force in Britain down from 23,000 two years ago to the present 20,000. This year's redundancy total is likely to be another 1,000.

While IMI voices its usual criticism of CCA accounting, its CCA profits show how exposed is the position of engineering companies of the type of IMI. Current cost earnings per share were 0.4p, while the net dividend is 4.5p a share, after a final of 2.5p.

Titanium, IMI's glamour area has lost a lot of its attraction with the decline in orders for the air industry. While this is still grow-

ing, and IMI is still seeking a United States acquisition. Order books are very much shorter. Staff has been cut by 100, and IMI are trying hard to find new markets in non-aerospace, such as process plant for the chemical industry.

Mr Eric Swainson, IMI's managing director, said 29 per cent of pretax profits came from overseas — a proportion they are still trying to increase. South Africa, Australia, the Far East and Germany were areas at which they are looking for expansion.

The new acquisitions are trading on budget. Better profits were reported on water-heating, alloy tube, plastic piping, radiators and fluid power. The Eley sporting ammunition side did better than in 1980, as did the rod and wire divisions: but neither traded on what IMI regard as a "satisfactory basis", which is this way of saying at a loss.

Grow with Buzby

Telecommunications are sharply in focus as a 1980s growth industry, which is why even a small components supplier in the field — Crystalate — is attracting attention (Sally White writes). Its market capitalization is around £14m but, as it supplies the new components the Post Office is installing to modernize telephones, its growth potential is enormous.

Rescued from the status of being just another of the tiny groups built up by the entrepreneurs of the 1960s, Crystalate is moving steadily into higher technology. One of its components enables telephones to be used in



Mr Eric Swainson: Pretax profits from overseas

difficult situations, such as tanks. It is making plastic sockets for plug-in telephones, and is doing assembly work on new terminals for IBM's smaller computers.

The John Leworthy, the former stockbroker who chairs Crystalate, says that, after a profits plateau last year, expansion is now again in prospect. So from £1.39m last year at the pretax level, many analysts are going for around £1.8m. The share price has come up from a low of 53p to 53p. While there is little yield, the prospective rating is around 16 times.

Mr Leworthy says: "It was only in cutting back on the long list of subsidiaries that the Besson subsidiary — which now supplies British Telecom, GEC, Flessey and Pye — emerged." Formerly this had started life as a supplier of hearing aids. But, the technology was developed to take it into telecommunications, and it now

provides 60 per cent of group sales and 80-90 per cent of group profits.

The market likes the look of the balance sheet. It is also looking for fresh product areas from future acquisitions. The group still has the £2m raised in last year's rights issue.

Less cash around

Printing banknotes for many of the world's governments is necessarily a secretive business (Drew Johnston writes). De La Rue is responsible for the production of two-thirds of global paper currency, much of it for the Third World, but has been reluctant to own up to a fall on demand. Last Friday, the share price was

hit by confirmation of reports that the Dublin plant was working a 3-day week. Yesterday, the slide abated from Monday's 20p fall — ending the day down 10p at 655p — but continued to fuel fears that the share may be due for a downward re-rating.

The company is well into its close season — the year end is March 31 — and is refusing to say anything about its business, but the downward revision of 1982 profit figures by several brokers points to pessimism that the current rating around 16 can be held.

From profit forecasts of around £32m or £33m late last year, profit performance is expected by Carr Seabag and Messel's to fall to £29.5m. Last year, the pretax was £33m, and 1983 forecasts of £40m pretax have also been revised. The yield is 4.5 per cent and the dividend is expected to be held at 20.5p gross, giving a total pay out of 30p for the year.

De La Rue's rating reflects the view that it is a growth stock. But such expectations were dealt a severe blow at the half year when Crosfield Electronics, its subsidiary which supplies scanners to the printing industry, announced losses of £5.66m. A second half recovery has been staged, and the full year performance at Crosfield is expected to be a £4m to £3.7m loss. This is a timely reminder that not even high-technology electronics are a recession-proof business.

Otherwise, the main subsidiary business, De La Rue Systems, which makes cash counting and dispensing machines has been steady, and has performed well in South America. Progress at Security Express, the courier and cash in transit operator, has been virtually static.

INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Japanese Government leaders, joined by a sharp economic slowdown in the October-December quarter, agreed yesterday to encourage public works projects with other measures, to fuel growth in coming months. The agreement was reached at a cabinet meeting after an Economic Planning Agency announcement that Japan's economy fell an inflation-adjusted 3.5 per cent on an annual basis in 1981's last quarter, the first setback in nearly seven years and a surprise to government officials.

● Toyota Motor Company of Japan, and its selling arm, Toyota Motor Sales have decided the combined group will be known as Toyota Motor Corporation after the two companies merge on July 1.

● Nissan, the Japanese Motor company, has taken over Datsun Netherlands to strengthen sales in the Netherlands.

FRANCE

The share price recovery accelerated on Paris stock exchange yesterday, with the trend indicator showing average gains of 1.4 per cent after an 8 per cent drop over the past three weeks. Operators attributed the rise to a "corrective adjustment" that was encouraged by Monday's recovery on Wall Street.

● France is not thinking of tightening import restrictions on Japanese goods any further, according to M. Michel Jobert, French Foreign Trade Minister, who is having talks in Tokyo on French-Japanese trade imbalance.

● French industrialists expect the rhythm of production in the very short term to remain steady as domestic demand continues to lag, the Bank of France said yesterday.

UNITED STATES

General Motors and Toyota, the leading car manufacturers in the United States and Japan, are to have further talks in the early summer on the possibility of joint production of small cars in America. Discussions on a co-operation venture began on March 1.

● Sales of American-made cars in the United States fell

by an adjusted 31.8 per cent in the first ten days of March. Despite the offer of substantial discounts by the five main manufacturers, sales amounted to 155,530 in the period, against 202,569 a year earlier.

PHILIPPINES

The Philippine National Development Corporation has predicted that the nation's programme of 11 leading industrial projects will earn it \$8,860m in foreign exchange by 1990, the Asian Wall Street Journal has reported. That amount far exceeds the earlier estimates of \$4,000m of the National Development Corporation, a private consulting firm.

WEST GERMANY

About 5,000 West German steel workers in the Ruhr industrial city of Bochum started a warning strike to press for the same 4.2 per cent wage raise recently granted to metalworkers outside the iron and steel industry.

FINLAND

Finland's unemployment totalled 152,900 in February, which was 6.7 per cent of the total labour force. The number of workless was up by 2,000 from January and by 27,200 from a year earlier, the Labour Ministry said yesterday.

AUSTRALIA

Foreign investment in Australia rose in the last quarter of 1981 to A\$1,430m (£841m) from a revised A\$929m in the previous quarter. A year earlier the inflow was A\$1,020m.

MALAYSIA

The Malaysian Government has formally requested Dutch help in persuading the European Economic Community to remove tariffs on its exports of crude and refined palm oil.

CANADA

Canada and Japan started four days of talks in Tokyo yesterday with Canadian Trade Minister Mr Edward Lumley calling for restraints on Japan's car exports. Mr Lumley will demand that Japan should buy more Canadian car parts to redress the trade imbalance.

UNITED KINGDOM

World merchant shipping tonnage fell completely in the first quarter of 1981, as reported by Lloyd's Register up to December 31, fell to 279,229 gross tons (94 ships) from 335,880 tons (89 ships) in the 1980 final quarter.

CAPITAL MARKETS

The European Community will issue yet 20,000m in so-called Samurai Bonds on the domestic Japanese capital market in May. The ten-year bonds will be the EEC's first Samurai Bond placement.

Amex International Finance is floating a \$75m, 10-year Euro-bond issue with an indicated 16.25 per cent annual coupon rate

and open pricing. The bonds are guaranteed by Amex, the United States mining company.

The Islamic Development Bank has signed a loan agreement for \$20m with Turkey to be spent on oil imports. Since January the bank has loaned \$42.84m to Turkey in five separate loans, three for industrial projects and two for oil imports.

The International Monetary Fund has granted a \$120.7m loan to Zaire, after a 20 per cent drop in the country's export earnings

last year after the decrease in world prices for metals, coffee and diamonds. Zaire's IMF quota is \$257.6m.

The Swiss Confederation will tap the capital market for Sw Fr 150m this month rather than the Sw Fr 250m originally foreseen. The Confederation was happily surprised to learn last month that its budget deficit for 1981 had been about Sw Fr 1,000m less than expected, allowing the Government the luxury of cutting

back on its market borrowing.

A \$75m syndicated medium-term loan at 7 1/2 per cent over Bahrain Interbank Rate for the Saudi Arabian Shubbakah Trading and Construction Group has been signed. The three-year club loan was raised to finance the group's present projects in Saudi Arabia. The Export Development Corporation and a Canadian banking consortium have signed a \$48.5m credit to support Canadian development of an electrification project on the Ivory Coast.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Inchcape, the Singapore-based company, announced after a profits decline of 80 per cent to Sing\$30.5m (£7.97m) in 1981 from 1980. The company cited depressed demand for motor vehicles in Malaysia, exchange rate fluctuations, high interest rates and the unprofitable timber business as reasons for the slump in profit, which turned out lower than predicted in August when interim results were released. The diversified car distributor, owned 64 per cent by United Kingdom-based Inchcape and Co, recommended a 10 Singapore cent share final dividend, bringing the total payout 17.5 cents down from 25 cents in 1980.

Schering AG, the West German chemical company, has announced higher net consolidated profit and an 18.8 per cent rise in group turnover to DM3,820m (£882.2m) in 1981.

Gruppe Bruxelles Lambert is planning a merger with its wholly-owned subsidiary Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert as part of a financial restructuring plan which will also include a change in its financial year dates.

McLouth Steel Corp. was expected to announce late yesterday its plans for dealing with a move by its lenders to stop financing the company and possibly to call in \$1.2m in loans, according to Detroit reports. The company board was reportedly preparing its strategy against any call for liquidation.

The Norwegian consolidated group, which consists of Statoil Norsk Olje and Raffineri, had sales totalling Kr13,500m (£1,231.7m) in 1982 compared to Kr8,600m in 1980. The net income rose from Kr203m in 1980 to Kr1,019m in 1981. Taxes were Kr352m and it may pay dividends of Kr68m to the state. The consolidated group invested altogether slightly more than Kr3,000m in 1981. The investments in the development of the Statfjord field are still the largest item of about 70 per cent of the total investments. Internal financing was Kr2,700m. The largest part of Statoil's currency debt is in dollars.

Essex Water Company

The Hon. P.E. Brassey's Statement to Stockholders

The following is the Chairman's Statement submitted at the Annual General Meeting on 16th March, 1982

Since my last Statement, there have been a number of developments of major significance both to this Company and to the industry generally. One of the most important was the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's Report on the water services supplied by the Severn-Trent Water Authority and two associated Water Companies. This Report, together with the publicity given to the level of increases in charges throughout the industry in April, 1981, focussed considerable public attention on the water industry. This Company has taken careful note of all these developments and has made, and will continue to make, strenuous efforts to effect economies where these can be made without detriment to the standard of service.

Control of Expenditure

I am happy to report that the Company's overall expenditure in 1981 was contained well within the amount that was anticipated when the budget was set. Nevertheless, operating expenditure rose by a little over 8% when compared with 1980, and this percentage compares favourably with the 12% increase in prices generally.

A policy of voluntary severance and early retirement for employees introduced during the year assisted the Company in achieving its aims of controlling recurring expenditure. The terms of the scheme were in accordance with the Employment Security and Severance Scheme for the Water Service and the total cost to the Company in 1981 was £317,000. The operation of the Scheme was a significant factor in enabling a reduction of over 50 in the work force during 1981. The policy will be continued so long as it is of benefit both to the Company and its employees.

Water Rates and Charges

Charges are being increased by a relatively modest amount in April. A number of factors have made this possible, one of which is the continued attention the Company is giving to improving efficiency in the longer term.

It is nearly a year since the Company extended for all customers, including domestic customers, the option to have their supply metered and to pay on the basis of quantity taken. Commercial customers have had at least eighteen months to consider the benefits of installing a meter and have received several reminders from the Company. During 1981 some 300 meters were fitted to previously unmetered supplies. In view of the potential savings to customers with larger commercial premises where water consumption is low and rateable value high, the publicity given by the Company to the meter option has generated surprisingly little interest.

Existing arrangements for billing sewerage and other charges for the Anglian and Thames Water Authorities continue. Water charges accounts are also prepared for a neighbouring water company and plans are well advanced for similar services to be provided for a second water company.

Water Consumption

The total volume of water put into the supply in 1981 was approximately 4% below the level of the previous year. Almost all of this decrease was the result of a reduction in supplies to industrial and other metered customers, whose total consumption fell by over 10% when compared to 1980. This was the second consecutive year that a decline in metered consumption was recorded.

Prediction of future metered consumption is most difficult. If, however, the present decline continues and if this decline is accompanied by a significant number of unmetered commercial customers opting to install a water meter, the Company's current charging base will be eroded. If the charging base is significantly eroded in the short term, this may well have an adverse effect on the level of the Company's charges in the future.

Major Capital Projects

During 1981 the Company spent over £5,000,000 on capital projects. The major project in progress during the year was the construction of additional rapid filters at Hanningfield which will enable output to be increased by 12 million gallons per day. In addition, over £800,000 was spent on extending and improving the network of distribution and trunk mains. The Mid Essex divisional office and depot were completed at the end of 1981, enabling the Company to provide much needed accommodation and release leased premises.

Work on the South Essex divisional office was completed in early January, 1982. The division has now moved out of Head Office enabling a temporary office building to be demolished as required by the local authority.

Raising of Finance

During the year the Company obtained a new Capital Powers Order, which increased the combined authorised capital and loan stock from £60,000,000 to £100,000,000.

An issue of £6,000,000 10% Redeemable Preference Stock, 1985 was made on 25th November, 1981, to provide funds to redeem at par £500,000 3.5% (formerly 5%) Redeemable Preference Stock, 1980/81, £200,000 4 1/4% Redeemable Debenture Stock, 1980/81 and £4,000,000 9% Redeemable Preference Stock, 1982 as well as to provide funds for future capital expenditure. The issue was by tender and an average price of £101.66 per £100 of stock was obtained.

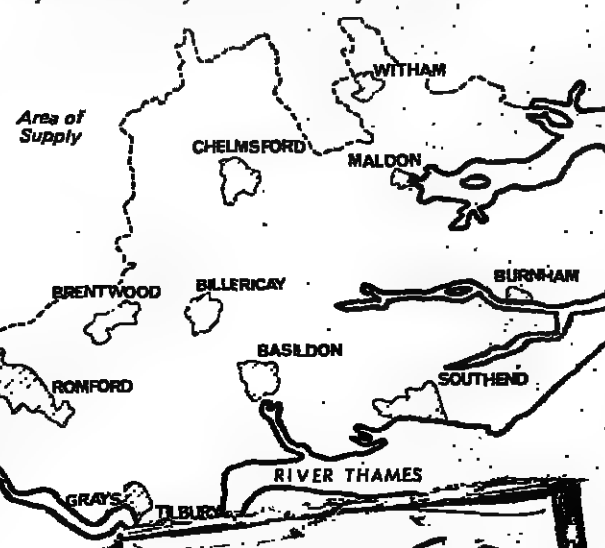
The Company also arranged leasing contracts to finance the purchase of a number of smaller items of equipment.

Directors and Staff

It is with great regret I record the death of Mr. Arthur W. White on 26th January, 1982. Mr. White's connection with the Company spanned more than fifty years, firstly as Financial Consultant and then as a Director from 1962. He was elected Chairman in 1966, a position which he held until January last year when he relinquished his Chairmanship and became President of the Company, a post which reflected the high esteem in which he was held. He will be greatly missed not only by his fellow Directors, but also by the staff whose interests were of particular concern to him.

I am sure you would wish to join me in congratulating Mr. Simon Ashton on his having been appointed a Commander of the British Empire Order in the New Year Honours List.

I should like to thank the staff for their loyal and willing service during the year. Their efforts to maintain standards (especially in the adverse winter weather) and to improve efficiency are most worthy of note.



Brooke Bond Group Interim Results: Salient Features

Extract from the Interim statement of the group for the six months to 31st December 1981

	1981	1980
Sales outside the group	£486,303,000	£325,988,000
Group trading profit before interest	£29,668,000	£22,796,000
Group profit before taxation	£18,917,000	£19,328,000
Group profit after taxation	£10,649,000	£11,372,000

Trading profit was ahead of the corresponding period of last year both in the UK and overseas. Exchange translation contributed £1.5m. Profits improved from trading, manufacturing and distribution activities overseas, particularly in Australia and India. Plantations and ranches showed a net gain. Meat processing and retailing in the UK continued to experience difficulties.

Mallinson-Denny is included for the first time and contributed a profit before tax despite the continuing adverse conditions in the industry.

Interim Dividend

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 1.25p per share (the same rate as last year). This dividend will be paid on 1st July 1982 to shareholders on the register on 4th June 1982 in respect of the 311,427,982 ordinary shares in issue (last year 306,465,057).

The amount of the interim dividend will be £3,892,850 (last year £3,830,613).

Copies of the full statement will be sent to all shareholders. Additional copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Brooke Bond Group plc, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1DH.

Brooke Bond Group plc is the parent of a group of companies in the United Kingdom and overseas engaged in the marketing and distribution of tea, coffee, meat and other food products; the importing, processing and distribution of timber and allied products; the operation of plantations and ranches; international commodity trading and specialist manufacture and services in the printing and micro-biological fields.



PEOPLE

Mr. T. J. Atwood has been appointed chairman of the Post Office Users' National Council from April 1 this year until March 1 1985.

Mr. Derek Bond and Mr. P. J. Heaf have been appointed directors of the Permanent Insurance Company. They replace Dr S. P. Meadows and Clifford Naunton Morgan. They have retired.

Mr. D. Gordoun and Mr. M. L. have been appointed directors of Capital & Counties. Mr. E. Pavitt has resigned.

...the ...



"When things get really busy, it must be impossible to think. But then dealers seem to react more by instinct than reason, anyway. 'I become zonal,' says Mr. Kennerly, the S. L. Salle, a senior dealer who fixes National Western's dollar spot prices. 'I know whether conversions are intended for me or not.'"

It was Monday morning, and the market was "very busy," he said. Sterling had just ground over the week-end, and was gaining or

Mr. de la Salle cannot really avoid taking his work home: after a working day from 9 a.m. to about 5.30 p.m., he will probably contact New York by telephone twice in the evening: exchange rates

His colleague Mr. Allan Chase, in his mid-forties, was the most senior dealer, was buying and selling £33m worth of currency while we were speaking. He plays the forward markets, buying dollars 17 days ahead, for instance, then selling them three months later, or vice-versa, depending on how he anticipates the movement of interest rates.

Mr de la Salle is happy where he is, on the spot

"Dealing is not the sort of job you can just do for five years," says Mr Mitchell. "It takes three years to train a dealer, so I need more years out him than that."

The typical dealer will be a bright young man with A levels but no university degree, who has worked in the bank for four years or more. There are very few women.

Different dealers have different temperaments, but they require certain essential characteristics. Mr Ronald

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13 1/2%
Consolidated Crds.	13 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of:
 up to £10,000 10%
 £10,000 up to £50,000 11%
 £50,000 and over 11 1/2%

**THE STERLING TRUST
PLC**

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Dealing in millions at the National Westminster Bank's World Money Centre

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13 1/2%
Consolidated Crds.	13 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of:
 up to £10,000 10%
 £10,000 up to £50,000 11%
 £50,000 and over 11 1/2%

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13¼%
Consolidated Crds	13¼%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%
£10,000 up to £50,000 11%
£50,000 and over 11½%

73	Walter Alexander	78	+1	6.4	8.2	5.1
212	W. S. Yeates	226	—	13.1	5.8	4.3

Heaf have been appointed directors of the Permanent Assurance Company. They replace Dr S. P. Meadows and Mr Clifford Naunton Morgan, who have retired.

Mr D. Gordon and Mr M. App have been appointed directors of Capital & Counties. Mr E. Pavitt has resigned.

SPORT

CRICKET: HISTORIC WIN FOR NEW ZEALAND

Hadlee earns right to make winning hit

From Peter McFarlane, Auckland, March 16

New Zealand registered only their second victory in 14 matches against Australia, when they won the second test by five wickets at Eden Park ground this afternoon.

New Zealand were set only 34 runs to win the match after Australia had collapsed, losing six wickets for 39 runs in the morning.

The Australian total of 200 will leave the New Zealanders with a difficult target, on a pitch which was deteriorating rapidly. But the five wickets were taken by the hard hitting of Cairns who, put them on the road to victory when he came to the wicket with his side partner, the right-handed batsman, Ian Smith.

Cairns hit 54 runs from 21 balls, including two enormous sixes over midwicket from the off-spinner, Yardey. He and the batsman, Cairns, added 53 in 32 minutes.

When Cairns was bowled around his legs by Border, only seven runs were needed. Cairns, after batting for 105 minutes for 29 runs, finally threw his bat and lost his wicket with the scores level but the hometown hero, Hadlee, put the finishing touch with a huge six over midwicket from Yardey.

Hadlee had earlier wracked a finely poised game when Australia returned at 241 for four, 54 runs ahead and a close finish was expected. In his first 33 balls he took four wickets for five runs. The first wicket was taken by Cairns, who hit a six and a four.

Hadlee took four wickets for five runs. The first wicket was taken by Cairns, who hit a six and a four.

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SCOREBOARD

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New Zealand First Innings, 357 (280 Yards)

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Hometown hero: Hadlee in action

Sprint keeps Kelly in the lead

From John Wilcockson, La Seyne-sur-Mer, France, March 16

Sean Kelly of Ireland, has confirmed his right to the leadership of the Paris-Nice, cycling, classic in the most emphatic manner by winning his second stage of the race, although he still leads by only one second from Gilbert-Lassalle, of France the 1981 winner.

His winning move came in the descent of Col du Corps de Garde, the last of innumerable hills that had split the field on a broiling day in the limestone hinterland of the Mediterranean coast.

Kelly went clear with Rene Bittinger, one of his French colleagues, and two Peugeot men, Duclos-Lassalle and Phil Anderson, of Australia.

Kelly was the pacemaker but he still had to outstrip his companions. Missing from the sprint was Anderson, who had been in the final three miles and finished with the second group of 23 riders, 19 seconds behind Kelly.

Also missing from the front group was one of the race favorites, Joop Zoetemelk, 25, of the Netherlands, who finished with the second group, seven minutes later. He had ridden the 98-mile stage from Miramas with five stitches in his scalp after crashing yesterday.

Kelly has scored a psychological victory over the Peugeot team, which dominated the day's racing until the final 10 miles.

The wide margins which separated the riders today, 35 minutes between first and last, shows how dominant Kelly has become, from the first to the last, a margin that could be won or lost in the Col d'Esse trial on Thursday.

RESULTS: Stage 5 - Miramas to La Seyne, 98 miles, 1st, Sean Kelly, 4h 13m 17s; 2nd, Gilbert-Lassalle, 4h 13m 18s; 3rd, Rene Bittinger, 4h 13m 20s; 4th, Phil Anderson, 4h 13m 21s; 5th, Duclos-Lassalle, 4h 13m 22s; 6th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 23s; 7th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 24s; 8th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 25s; 9th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 26s; 10th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 27s; 11th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 28s; 12th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 29s; 13th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 30s; 14th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 31s; 15th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 32s; 16th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 33s; 17th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 34s; 18th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 35s; 19th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 36s; 20th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 37s; 21st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 38s; 22nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 39s; 23rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 40s; 24th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 41s; 25th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 42s; 26th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 43s; 27th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 44s; 28th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 45s; 29th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 46s; 30th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 47s; 31st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 48s; 32nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 49s; 33rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 50s; 34th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 51s; 35th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 52s; 36th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 53s; 37th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 54s; 38th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 55s; 39th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 56s; 40th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 57s; 41st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 58s; 42nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 13m 59s; 43rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 0s; 44th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 1s; 45th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 2s; 46th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 3s; 47th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 4s; 48th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 5s; 49th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 6s; 50th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 7s; 51st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 8s; 52nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 9s; 53rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 10s; 54th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 11s; 55th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 12s; 56th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 13s; 57th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 14s; 58th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 15s; 59th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 16s; 60th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 17s; 61st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 18s; 62nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 19s; 63rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 20s; 64th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 21s; 65th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 22s; 66th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 23s; 67th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 24s; 68th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 25s; 69th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 26s; 70th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 27s; 71st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 28s; 72nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 29s; 73rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 30s; 74th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 31s; 75th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 32s; 76th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 33s; 77th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 34s; 78th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 35s; 79th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 36s; 80th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 37s; 81st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 38s; 82nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 39s; 83rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 40s; 84th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 41s; 85th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 42s; 86th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 43s; 87th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 44s; 88th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 45s; 89th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 46s; 90th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 47s; 91st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 48s; 92nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 49s; 93rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 50s; 94th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 51s; 95th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 52s; 96th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 53s; 97th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 54s; 98th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 55s; 99th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 56s; 100th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 57s; 101st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 58s; 102nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 14m 59s; 103rd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 0s; 104th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 1s; 105th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 2s; 106th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 3s; 107th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 4s; 108th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 5s; 109th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 6s; 110th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 7s; 111th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 8s; 112th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 9s; 113th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 10s; 114th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 11s; 115th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 12s; 116th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 13s; 117th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 14s; 118th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 15s; 119th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 16s; 120th, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 17s; 121st, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 18s; 122nd, Joop Zoetemelk, 4h 15m 19s; 12

Racing: Second day of National Hunt Festival

Drumorga will be in his element

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £30,000 added to the sweepstakes, Queen Mother Champion Steeplechase is the most valuable race at Cheltenham today on the second day of the annual National Hunt Festival.

The field includes three who have won the race before: last year's winner, Drumorga, Cheltenham's first ever winner, who won it in 1978 and again the following year.

When he won the trophy last year, Drumorga's trainer, John O'Neill, was the only Irishman to have won the race by beating the normally bolder Anagass daughter, again. Since then Drumorga has been trained with a view to being a contender for the race in mid-June, which explains why he looked in need of a race at Newbury a month ago when he was beaten a total of 15 lengths by News King.

If Drumorga is successful again this time, the stewards will not be slow to ask his connections to account for a considerable turnover in form. With News King, however, he will be well advised to be on the alert if Ballygo wins the Coral Golden Hurdle. Ballygo made no show in his last race at Wetherby having won his last two previous races in style of a decent young stayer, yet he has been the subject of a gamble for today's race.

As far as Drumorga is concerned, the obvious danger is the obvious danger. Drumorga is hard to beat around such courses as Wetherby, Sandown, Ascot and Market Rasen. But it is pertinent to point out that he did finish a long way behind

Drumorga in this race last year. And Winter has already worked miracles with News King, who is unbeaten this season, but even he concedes that the heavy ground will be against his charge, whereas Drumorga will be in his element.

But the present heavy conditions will not worry Angelo Salvi, his selection for the Sun Alliance Novices Hurdle. When he won the Philip Corbett Saddle of Gold Final at Newbury, 12 days ago, he coped admirably with the rain-drenched turf turning the race into a procession to score by 25 lengths from his nearest pursuer, Baron Pallas, an astonishing performance. While conceding that Baron Pallas may have needed that race, like so many of David Golding's horses, he had been under a cloud since the last race, that is still a colossal feat to have to make up.

Angelo Salvi has already won over three miles and a furlong at Cheltenham this season, indicating that stamina is his strong point. I expect to see John O'Neill try to lead from start to finish and succeed, as Steve Knight did on the same horse at Newbury.

Fancied horses do not have a good record in the Sun Alliance Novices Hurdle, 12-1 being the shortest priced winner of the race in recent years. However, the race may be the perfect one for Drumorga, who was impressive when he won twice at Ascot last month. On the first occasion he gave his rivals a three-length beating and on the second, Applato 3lb and a four-length beating.

By taking a line through Royal Ascot, it is possible that Drumorga is an 8lb better horse than another of today's runners, Bright Dream, who made Brown Chamberlain put all stops at Cheltenham last month.

Drumorga won the Sun Alliance Novices Hurdle two years ago, but his jumping does



Richdee: impressive when winning twice at Ascot

not inspire confidence to get around a course as demanding as Cheltenham let alone beat one so superior as Richdee.

For anyone intrepid enough to dabble on the outcome of the National Hunt Steeplechase, which is confined to the last mile and run over four miles, the eventual winner may be found in a short list comprising Clonlough, Bonum Omen, General Dew,

Roman General, Door Step and Feature. With Oliver Sherwood aboard, Feature is fancied to give a better run than last year when he was runner-up to Lucky Vane.

However, I prefer Bonum Omen, whose recent form in handicaps points to him coming good at the right time. It is certainly in his favour that he will be ridden by last season's leading amateur, Paul Webber.

For Auction turns form upside down

By Michael Seely

The form book was torn into shreds at Cheltenham yesterday when Colin Magnier brought For Auction to the fore.

By seven lengths in the Champion Hurdle, Ekbalco finished a length and a half away in third place. Backed at 10-1, For Auction hardly got a run for their money as the 9-4 favourite slipped up on the last approach to the third hurdle.

However, supporters of Derrig Rose knew their fare even earlier as Fred Winter's supercilious charge pulled up as they started out into the country for the final circuit. As a stewards' inquiry, Winter was charged with not running again.

Donagel Prince and Migrator had made most of the race running but an enormous cheer went up from Ekbalco's supporters as the heavily backed Northern challenger stepped up to the mark.

They were not going a great gallop, and Ekbalco was jumping so well that he pulled his way through the crowd. The crowd was not going a great gallop, and Ekbalco was jumping so well that he pulled his way through the crowd.



Michael Cunningham: celebrating with 40-1 chance For Auction.

It was also chaotic after the Champion Hurdle as masses of elated Irish fans followed For Auction into the parade ring. "Don't you want atmosphere then?" an official asked. Atmosphere, certainly, but not chaos.

In future, it might be wise to segregate the winner from the placed horses in order to allow watchers a better look.

The Irish contingent had plenty to shout after they had had the first three winners. After the shock victory of Miller Hill in the opener, Tommy Carberry, as his strongest and most effective when bringing The Brookhedge home, two lengths clear of the field.

Eight countries in festival for schools

By Peter West Rugby Correspondent

The four home countries, together with France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Ireland, Scotland and Wales are invited to take part in the Phillips Petroleum International schools rugby festival at the end of March next year.

Douglas Harrison, President of the Rugby Football Schools' Union, in announcing this yesterday, said that such an important development would do much to encourage contact between the countries, particularly those who have not hitherto had the opportunity to meet the strongest teams in the world.

The festival will comprise a 15-a-side competition played over three days, with eight teams playing preliminary games, of 15 minutes each, two pools of four. The winners of each pool will meet the strongest team in the other to determine the two teams in the final.

All eight teams will play on the last day, which will be held at Twickenham. There will be 20 matches overall, and each country will meet at least two others during the festival.

Phillips petroleum are continuing their valued support of England's home international at 16 and 19 group levels this season. For the 16 group game against Portugal at Twickenham next Wednesday (8.25 pm) stage at their Lightfoot Green ground from April 2 to 4. Teams from Japan and the Netherlands return but newcomers include

internationals against France, in Scotland on April 10 against Scotland at the Vale of Lune on April 14 (6 pm) and Wales against Ireland on April 21. It is a three-quarter built on the lines of Grand Jarry, the high regarded. The squad includes five players from the high school in Lancashire, which year in and year out produces teams of a high and exciting standard.

Mr Harrison said the Sports Council has undertaken to cover half of the travel costs involved in the 16 group tour of Zimbabwe next summer. He added that the RFSU still needed the trip. Phillips still needed the trip. Phillips still needed the trip.

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Hughes leads Gaelic jamboree

By John Karter, Racing Editor



Desdie Hughes: first Festival training success with Miller Hill.

We did not have to wait long for the famous Irish roar to start lifting the roof of the Cheltenham stands. As the runners came out, the Irish supporters began to ring out for the heavily backed Bold Agent as he closed relentlessly on the pace-setting Ryanair.

No sooner had backers of Mick O'Toole's horse begun to reckon up their punts, however, than the defending hero became a wall of silence. Bold Agent suddenly started to tread muddy water and Miller Hill and Tommy Morgan, an Irish pair, uncorked, by the time the Irish left for dead up the final hill.

Miller Hill's 20-1 swoop gave Both Morgan and Desdie Hughes, the training success at his second. The 18-year-old rider started his winning ride in the saddle at the age of nine and

booted home 100 pony race winners before joining Michael Kauntz's stable and then moving on to Hughes's when he grew too heavy for the race.

Hughes, of course, was a man who lined Irish pockets regularly at the Festival when he was riding. He won the Gold Cup on Janboree, the French-trained Champion Hurdle on Monksfield, two years later. He had intended to withdraw the "beast" as he pronounced it to his brogue, because of the heavy ground, but now he intends to bring him over again for Aintree.

Desmond Brown, the 56-year-old amateur rider-owner of another leading Irish fancy, Istunawa, unravelled all the way from Singapore to partner the horse only to fall his medical. He was replaced by Tommy Ryan, Eddie O'Grady's stable partner.

As it was, the horse finished out the money anyway, and clearly he will never be the replacement that O'Grady hoped he would be for the brilliant Golden Cynosure, who was killed

with the hurdlings world at his feet a few years ago.

There was also a Gaelic flavour about the Kim Muir Challenge Cup, which was won by the 10-1 favourite, ridden by Dermot Browne, the Irish amateur rider attached to Michael Dickinson's stable. Browne rode a powerful finish to force Political Pop back to the gate.

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Queen Mother Champion Chase day at Cheltenham

Table with 3 columns: Race, Horses, Odds. Includes races like 2.15 SUN ALLIANCE HURDLE, 2.50 SUN ALLIANCE CHASE, 3.30 QUEEN MOTHER CHAMPION CHASE, 4.05 CORAL GOLDEN HURDLE FINAL.

Cheltenham results

Table with 3 columns: Race, Horses, Odds. Includes results for 2.15 SUN ALLIANCE HURDLE, 2.50 SUN ALLIANCE CHASE, 3.30 QUEEN MOTHER CHAMPION CHASE, 4.05 CORAL GOLDEN HURDLE FINAL.

Queen Mother Champion Chase (€19,183: 2m) (11)

Table with 3 columns: Race, Horses, Odds. Includes results for 3.30 QUEEN MOTHER CHAMPION CHASE.

Sedgefield results

Table with 3 columns: Race, Horses, Odds. Includes results for 2.30 QUEEN MOTHER CHAMPION CHASE.

4.05 CORAL GOLDEN HURDLE FINAL (Handicap: €10,845: 3m 10 (32))

Table with 3 columns: Race, Horses, Odds. Includes results for 4.05 CORAL GOLDEN HURDLE FINAL.

Difficult for Faldo

From John Ballantine, Jacksonville, Florida, March 16. "A formidable course with some of the most difficult undulations of the greens I have ever seen. If the wind blows from the north it will be 74 or 75." This was Nick Faldo's reply in answer to the question "What is the toughest part of the course?"

50% OFF THE PRICE

Residential property by Baron Phillips

Go house hunting now while the going's flat



The Curzon Street office of Jackson Stobs & Staff is selling this turn of the century six-bedroom house at Milsand, near Sittingbourne, Kent. Standing in about 36½ acres the property is being offered for sale by private treaty or auction with an expected price of about £175,000.

industry and some leaders were talking confidently about mortgage interest rates of about 12 per cent by autumn. If this is the case then we can expect a general hardening up of house prices, which many agents claim is already beginning to happen and the start of a real upward movement.

But, according to Mr Bob Erith of stockbrokers Savory Milly, the overall rise this year is likely to be about the 5 per cent mark. What Mr Erith is forecasting is an expansion of private housebuilding activity especially in the latter half of the year, with much of it aimed at the first time buyer, who is regarded as the big growth market.

Help these factors combined will

all make 1982, in the words of

Mr Paul Jackson of Jackson,

Stobs & Staff, "the year of the

homebuyer". But will they

contribute to anything more

than a marginal rise in prices?

Much will depend in confidence.

being restored to the market through some real recovery in the economy and falling unemployment.

One side issue which may emerge as the cost of home buying comes down is that all the extremely worthy marketing ploys employed by the large housebuilders - cheap mortgages, free fees, and various other incentives, may begin to disappear.

The effect of poor output by the builders over the last two years has finally woken them up to the fact that they have to go out and sell houses rather than simply build them. Barratt Developments have been leaders in this and it would be uncharacteristic of the group to resort to old methods. In an easier market there is clearly less need for the incentives as we have witnessed over the past 18 months or so, but in their place we may get a lot more gimmicks to induce buyers to plump for one type of

a house rather than another. Perhaps we will see house builders giving more attention to internal features as part of their marketing strategy compared with homes at the cheapest possible price.

The general agreement in City circles is that we can expect modest rises in house prices over the coming year providing there is no serious setback in the economy. Mr Erith goes even further. He forecasts one final explosion of prices towards the middle of the decade as the baby boom of the early 1960s increases pressure on the market with a surge of potential house buyers looking for homes of their own.

But for the moment potential housebuyers should start inspecting property while the market is still reasonably flat. It is unlikely to remain so for much longer and, while there is plenty of mortgage money about, now is an excellent time to buy.

TESTING TIMES

FLAT SHARE

SENIOR SECRETARY

P.R. Dept. of large Co. requires Secretary with excellent skills for their busy Director. Immediate assignment pending £3,70 p.h. S.E.1.

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The Budget is more than a week behind us it is time to take stock of what is likely to happen to the housing market over the coming year. All the signs are good and it looks as though we might experience a higher degree of activity than we have become accustomed to since the autumn slump.

Housebuyers and home owners have been helped in three ways, which will help bring to the market some much needed confidence. Lower interest rates, increased home improvement grants and an easing of the stamp duty building should do much to give the market a fillip in the coming months.

There is no doubt that the full-scale marketing which appears to have broken out between building societies and the banks must be to the overall benefit of house buyers. The unprecedented vying for the mortgage market between the two institutions contributed greatly to the record cut in the mortgage interest rates announced last week by the building societies, bringing their basic rate down to 13½ per cent from 15 per cent.

Although the banks, with the exception of the National Westminster and the Trustee Savings Bank (TSB), do not appear to have been quite so generous it is always worth checking what the actual monthly repayments are before choosing your lending institution. Banks like Barclays may only be offering 13½ per cent but, because they calculate their rates differently from building societies, you will find little difference in your repayments.

The hope and expectation in the industry is that general interest rates will continue falling, dropping to about 12 per cent by midsummer. If this is the case then it may well herald a further cut in mortgage rates but this depends on what happens across the other side of the Atlantic and prime lending rates in the US.

Certainly, post budget euphoria has swept through the

industry and some leaders were

talking confidently about mortgage

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The effect of poor output by

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Developments have been leaders

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Perhaps we will see house

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est possible price.

The general agreement in City

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final explosion of prices towards

the middle of the decade as

the baby boom of the early 1960s

increases pressure on the market

with a surge of potential house

buyers looking for homes of their

own.

But for the moment potential

housebuyers should start inspec-

ting property while the market

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THOU SHALT GO TO ALL THAT...
...and when thou shalt speak...
...Jehovah 1:7

BIRTHS
AILEY—On 16th March at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. Alexander Douglas gave birth to a son, Alexander Douglas Ailey.

CHAPMAN—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Chapman gave birth to a son, John Chapman.

DASH—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Dash gave birth to a son, John Dash.

DAVIES—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Davies gave birth to a son, John Davies.

EDGAR—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Edgar gave birth to a son, John Edgar.

EDWARDS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Edwards gave birth to a son, John Edwards.

EVANS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Evans gave birth to a son, John Evans.

FRANKS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Franks gave birth to a son, John Franks.

GIBSON—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Gibson gave birth to a son, John Gibson.

GRANT—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Grant gave birth to a son, John Grant.

GREEN—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Green gave birth to a son, John Green.

HARRIS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Harris gave birth to a son, John Harris.

HUGHES—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Hughes gave birth to a son, John Hughes.

JONES—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Jones gave birth to a son, John Jones.

KELLY—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Kelly gave birth to a son, John Kelly.

LEWIS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Lewis gave birth to a son, John Lewis.

MARTIN—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Martin gave birth to a son, John Martin.

MURPHY—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Murphy gave birth to a son, John Murphy.

NEAL—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Neal gave birth to a son, John Neal.

OLIVER—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Oliver gave birth to a son, John Oliver.

PARKER—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Parker gave birth to a son, John Parker.

ROBERTS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Roberts gave birth to a son, John Roberts.

SMITH—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Smith gave birth to a son, John Smith.

THOMAS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Thomas gave birth to a son, John Thomas.

WATKINS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Watkins gave birth to a son, John Watkins.

WILLIAMS—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Williams gave birth to a son, John Williams.

WYATT—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Wyatt gave birth to a son, John Wyatt.

YOUNG—On 16th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Young gave birth to a son, John Young.

DEATHS
PUGH—On 15th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Pugh gave birth to a son, John Pugh.

ROBERTS—On 15th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Roberts gave birth to a son, John Roberts.

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YOUNG—On 15th March, 1982, at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith, the wife of Mr. John Young gave birth to a son, John Young.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 21

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2 weeks: £169 £139

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2 weeks: £169 £139
Dep. dates: 12.4.82 12.4.82
2 weeks: £169 £139

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2 weeks: £169 £139
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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
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TRAVELERS
40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 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Edited by Peter Dear

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: For the hearing impaired, 9.47 The first part of the cartoon *Thelma*, 10.04 The uses of electricity, 10.16 A visit to Baugie in the Loire valley, 10.58 Women in society, 11.02 The Welsh valleys, 11.28 Science: Impulse and Impact, 11.59 The death of George VI, 12.00 Windfalls with Jenny Kenne, 12.10 Rainbows: Learning with puppets, 12.30 Movie Memories: Film clip requests programme presented by Roy Hudd; his guest is Hazel Ascott, 1.00 News, 1.20 Times Nine News, 1.30 Take the High Road, Drama 1.50 The Great British Bake Off, 2.00 After Noon Plus, Education, 2.15 Crossword, 2.30 According to law every child of school age is required to receive full-time education either at school or "otherwise." Kay Avila visits an "otherwise" home in Suffolk where three children are being educated by their parents, 2.45 The Six Star Show, 3.00 Mandy Patinkin evokes an astronaut's strange behaviour (7), 3.15 Definition, Crossword quiz presented by Don Moss.

- 4.25 **Cartoon:** *Dr Snuggles (V)*
- 4.26 **Animals in Action:** *Seeing in the dark*
- 4.50 **Murphy's Mob:** *Drama series surrounding a football club*
- 5.15 **Mr Merlin:** *Comic adventures of a wizard disguised as a garage manager*
- 5.45 **News 6.00** *Thames news.*
- 6.25 **Help** *Vir Taylor* *Gee with news of The Maternity Alliance. This was formed in 1980 as a pressure group to press for more improvements in the care offered to parents and the baby during pregnancy, at childbirth and the first year of life.*
- 6.35 **Crosroads:** *Carole Sands visits the Browns.*
- 7.00 **This is Your Life.** *Another celebrity is surprised by Eamonn Andrews and his red box.*
- 7.30 **Coronation Street.** *Will Wilf become Elsie's lodger?*
- 8.15 **Starburst.** *Hour long variety show headed by Lesita Crowther and Bernie Winters in their Flanagan and Allen Impersonation... also appearing are Bucks Fizz and Frank Carson.*

9.00 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party

9.05 Minder: Broken Arrow. Arthur is taken by young man recently arrived home from the Middle East who spent his spare time playing darts. He is so good at the game that Arthur decides that there is a tidy sum of money to be made. He decides to organize the Arthur Daley Pro-Am Darts Tournament. 'Big Bob Hope can do it for golf, I can do it for darts'. Starring George Cole and Terry Waterman

10.05 News

10.35 Film: Damnation Alley (1977) starring George Peppard and Dominique Sande. A science fiction thriller about a small group of people who trek across America looking for other survivors of a nuclear holocaust

12.15 Close with Dr Anthony Storr talking about totalitarianism

Anthony, who commends in a tour that years ago the New York friend, wanted to help them. In the 1960s, she and her husband had scraped was the use of where, in a valiant those to England, the the showed and written dangers of a

12.15 Shipping Forecast: * tushore
Waters Forecast

WVF only: 6.25-6.30am Weather
Forecast 11.00-11.05 Schools
10.00 Music Makers 10.20
Something to Think About
10.30-10.45 Listen With
Mother 11.00-12.00
Schools 11.00-11.05 Listen Together
11.20 Springboard 11.40
Quest P.M. 1.55 Programme
News 2.00-3.00 For Schools:
Governance and Oranges
2.25 Country Dancing 2.45
Nature, 5.50-5.55 PM (con-
tinued) 11.00 Study on a
African and Caribbean Writing
11.30-12.10 The British Union
11.30-11.35 Theories
Art scholar 11.50 How Vital are
Statistics?

Radio 3

6.55	Weather.	
7.00	News.	
7.05	Your Midweek Choice. Record	
	reviews: Coates, Beethoven,	
	and arr. Walton.	
8.00	News. 6.05	
	Your Midweek Choice.	
	Record reviews: Bivalakiev,	
	Donszetti, Bruch.	
9.05	News.	
9.10	This Week's	Composer
	Rameau, records.	
10.00	Ulester Orchestra	Concert:
	Nary, Strauss.	
11.30	Bernardes Heavy	Song re-
	corded: Britten, Sany O'Flada,	
	Berkeley.	
12.05	Chamber Orchestra	
	Recorded: Mendelssohn, Hydn,	
	Mozart.	
1.00	News.	
1.05	Concert Hall. Guitar, Flute and	
	Piano recital, direct from	
	Broadcasting House, London:	
	Leonardo Vico, Castelnovo-	
	Tedesco, Dutilleul, Faure,	
	Manuel Ponce arr. Nestor.	
2.50	Music Weekly.	
2.50	Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 2	
	in minor, Op 17 (Ule-	
	Russian) played by the RTE	
	Symphony Orchestra, leader	
	Paul, conducted by	
	George Hurst.	
3.30	Howard Ferguson. A performance	
	of his Piano Sonata Op.	
	8.7	
4.00	National Evening Song from St	

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read.
8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee
Travis including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00
pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Andy Peebles.
5.00 Peter Powell including 5.00-5.30
The Record Race 5-30 Newsbeat.
6.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in on D1-
580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00
John Peel. 12.00 Midnight Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am with
Radio 2. 6.00 pm Alan Dale with Dance
Band Days. 8.30 The New Swingline
Singerstage a look at songs of love. 9.
00 The Folk Entertainers. 11.30
Sounds of The Sun with David Seltan.
12.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With
Radio 2.

[illegible]

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken: Drama tracing six months in the life of a struggling Irish farmer. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.15 am News. 12.18 Close-down.

CENTRAL

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30
Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Great
Depression: Germany. 5.15 Radio.
5.30-5.45. Good Evening Ulster. 6.00
Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00
Crossroads. 12.15 am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30
News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-
5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35
Calendar. 12.15 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30
News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-
5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About
Anglia. 12.15 am Big Question.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News.
2.45 Fantasy Island. 3.45-4.45 History
Makers: Crusades. 5.10 Ask Oscar!
5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News.
6.30-7.00 Sing A Song With Me.
12.15 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

GRANADA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30 Sound of Kenneth McKellar. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression: Germany. 5.15-5.45 Mr Merlin. 6.00 This is your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.35 Film: Severed Head (see Remick: Richard Attenborough)

Bech TWT. 4.15 Mr Merlin. 4.45 Y
Rheilford gudd. 5.10-5.20 Dick
Tracy. 6.00 YDydd. 6.15-6.30 Report
Wales.

couple, devoted but not to each other. However, George loves Martin and Palmer loves Antonia. So all's well until Alexander grabs George. 12.30 am Closedown.

Jail policy for pornographers

selling pornographic material in the way of books, films and videotapes on a commercial scale.

At the trials, on two indictments, the appellant pleaded not guilty and was convicted by the jury. He was fined \$100,000 on that fact. It could not be said that in this class of case it was elderly people who were being misled. Some might regard the old-fashioned standards.

The jury were representative of the community at large and it was a fair jury pool. The view that books, films and videotapes become it could be taken that they were reflecting the present state of the community.

The problem was what the trial judge should do when there was a verdict of guilty in this class of case. The judge had to make a social expropriation of pornography as there was here in the Commissioner of Police of the City of London.

(The Times, March 7, 1980), in

Experience had shown that fining pornographers did not discourage them in the least. Fines merely became one of the expenses of the trade and were transferred to the purchasers of the pornography so that the prices went up.

He seemed to be looking to see what he was selling. In these circumstances perhaps he might be discouraged from repeating his carelessness by a substantial fine.

Now should it be indicated that prison was appropriate for the silly young man who came into the room in a state of undress in a pornographic kind and who took it along to his rugby or cricket? Should his friends by showing him the world also be dealt with by a fine.

However the matter might be very different if the owners or managers of the cinema were in the practice of showing blue films in order to attract custom. They would be the pornographers of Solomon. They would be engaged in the exploitation of pornography.

That was an evil which had gone to be stopped, and the only way in which that evil could be contained was by the stopping of it. I think of stopping it by making it a very hazardous

When news of this judgment reached Soho it was to be hoped, and it was expected, that a considerable amount of stocktaking would come about within the next 72 hours. If there was not there was likely to be a considerable depletion in the population of that area in the next few months.

Solicitor: Adrian James & Co.

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re made of this mouth-watering
-racer, one of the classic Ferraris
lustrous history, photograph it in
escribe what it's like to drive the

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The Lotus Elan was the most successful road car to flow from Colin Chapman's fertile pen. Even now, nine years after production ceased, it offers a blend of performance, road-taming and economy unrivalled by



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ever by 1956.
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let us drive it, too.

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on the settlement because it had been induced by a mistake of fact or law or obtained by fraud or influence or inequality of bargaining power.

His Lordship had to decide whether there was a relationship between the insurers and the plaintiff which imposed on the insurers a fiduciary duty, and whether they were in breach of that duty.

The relationship was not necessarily close enough, although the insurers were standing in the defendants' shoes. The matter was dealt with in *Lloyds Bank Ltd v Bundy* (1975) *Q* 326, 341, 342 and in a similar case *Saunders v Ford Motor Co Ltd* (1979) 1 *L* 1 *L* 379, 387.

making a decision until he had a proper opportunity of considering the offer.

The insurers were in breach of their fiduciary duty and were not entitled to rely on the alleged settlement. In encouraging a layman to act without independent advice, the insurers were in breach of their duty as fiduciaries. The plaintiff had not legally advised or advised by his union.

His Lordship was not laying down any general principles but was applying *Lloyds Bank Ltd v Bundy*. Accordingly, the defendants were not entitled to rely on the insurer's settlement as a defence to the plaintiff's claim.

Solicitors: L. Bingham & Co; Hextall, Erskine & Co.

which ones to avoid, and how to
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Porsche of all.

METROPOLITAN
And medieval dream.

His Lordship stated that the plaintiff had relied on the confidence and advice of the insurers as to the settlement of the claim and the insurers knew he had so relied. They had an interest in the figure which they settled which was at the lower end of the scale of damages. Their interest conflicted with the plaintiff's interest.

The quality of confidence between them was one which could extend beyond that inherent in the confidence which could exist between trustworthy persons who in business affairs

security

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in 1924, but did
invent the over-
camshaft?

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the beautiful new magaz

but now: 148

75p.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

201 Swapo dead claimed after raid into Angola

Windhoek, March 16.—South African forces killed 201 guerrillas of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition in a raid into Angola at the weekend, the South African Press Association reported.

Quoting the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), it said mopping-up operations were still in progress. It was the first major South African incursion into Angola reported since last year.

The SWABC said two security force patrols comprising 45 men were dropped into the Cambeni area, 14 miles inside Angola on Saturday morning and attacked a Swapo base camp nearby. The raiding party began to encounter resistance from about half a mile from the camp.

Swapo has been waging a guerrilla war against South African rule of Namibia for the past 16 years.

The South African forces lost three men in the day-long battle, the SWABC report said. The raid leader, Captain Jan Hougaard, said that in one cache his troops found large quantities of Soviet-type assault rifles, rocket-propelled grenades, Sam-7 missiles and more than 1,000 rifle grenades.

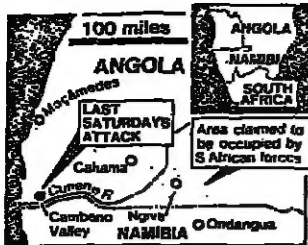
He said his men also found enough rice to feed 500 people for 48 days and large quantities of canned foods made in France, Denmark and the Soviet Union.

Earlier today the official Angolan news agency Anzop reported in Lisbon that the South African forces had denied the existence of Namibian guerrilla training bases in the country. They said Swapo's bases were all in Namibia and that only camps for Namibian refugees were operated in Angola.

Ernst-Rudolf Badenhof, the South African sector commander, told reporters taken into the attacked area that it was being established as a new supply base for infiltrating men into Namibia.

The steep, rocky terrain covered by thorn trees made it difficult to spot where the guerrillas had camped over an area of half a square mile. Flashed, decomposing bodies dotted the area.

A few rocket-propelled grenades lay beside one body, but all the other weapons found in the camp had already been flown back here. All the bodies were in brown uniforms and boots.



This is a corrected version of a map published on Monday indicating the area which the Angolans claim is occupied by South African forces and the location of last Saturday's cross-border attack.

Clothing, apparently hung out to dry, dangled from thorn trees. A few lean-to tents made from canvas sheets were still standing beneath the trees.

Helicopter pilots said missiles had been fired at them, but firing was erratic and off-target.

Major-General Charles Lloyd, the South African commander in Namibia, said Zimbabwean corned beef had been found for the first time in a Swapo camp. He said the supply of food to Swapo by Zimbabwe was not a total surprise.

The Swapo build-up that led to the operation shows the clear intention of Swapo and the USSR to continue with the war while Swapo and certain black African nations are publicly advocating the signing of a ceasefire. It has been proven that Swapo cannot be trusted.

A five-nation Western group has been negotiating with Swapo and South Africa since 1977 on ways of securing a peaceful independence settlement for Namibia.

Lisbon: Angolan officials who denied the existence of guerrilla training bases in the country were responding to statements by General Magnus Malan, the South African Defence Minister.

The Angolans said there were camps only for Namibian refugees, mainly women, children and old people who were escaping South African raids.

South African forces have made a series of raids into southern Angola, including one last year which culminated in the occupation of a large tract of Angolan territory.—Reuters.

600 missiles still targeted on Europe

Continued from page 1

their cruises should be restricted by mutually agreed limits. Elsewhere in his speech, the Soviet leader vigorously attacked Western policies towards his country after the introduction of martial law in Poland. He accused the West of poisoning the atmosphere at the Madrid conference and slandering the Soviet Union. He denounced American sanctions, which, he said, would not hurt the Russians, and accused Washington of trying to disrupt Soviet trade with Western Europe because of economic rivalry.

He spoke of the West returning to the cold war, and even cast doubts on the future of détente.

President Reagan dismissed the Soviet announcement and other Nato governments also reacted sceptically (our Foreign Staff writes).

A freeze simply is not good enough because it does not go far enough. Mr Reagan said in a speech to the Oklahoma state legislature. It was not enough just to freeze nuclear weapons, he said. "We must reduce the existing levels."

In a speech in Nashville, Tennessee, Mr Reagan said that a nuclear freeze would only "legitimise the position of great advantage held by the Soviet Union."

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, told Parliament that the Brezhnev declaration "ignores the fact that the SS20s can just as well be targeted on this country and the rest of Europe from beyond the Urals."

Nato officials said that a Russian decision to halt the deployment of SS20s would leave Moscow with about 600 nuclear warheads targeted against Western Europe.

A reminder of what may be at stake in the Hillhead by-election came yesterday in a suggestion by Mr Roy Jenkins, the potential leader of the Social Democratic and Liberal Alliance, that if defeated he may abandon his attempt to re-enter Parliament.

Asked if he would seek another seat, he said: "I think there is a limit to the number of by-elections the human frame can stand."

He said this was "a peculiarly important by-election" for the Alliance and its results would have a reverberation on the future course of British politics.

Modesty would not allow Mr Jenkins to make plain what he must know—that defeat for him might rob the Alliance of all momentum. It needs a leader who looks like a possible prime minister.

But to be available he must be elected and if Hillhead is to be his last effort, the Alliance and its political foes have everything to lose and win.

Employment prospects dominated yesterday's campaigning, with Labour holding press conferences all over the country, including at Hillhead, at which politicians and trade union leaders repeated the message of their "Plan for Jobs" which Mr Michael Foot launched in London on Monday.

Mr David Wiseman, the Labour candidate, said there were 350,000 jobless people in Scotland who were convinced there must be an alternative to the Government's strategy.

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Whereupon, we saw once more an example of why



All smiles as Colin Magnier and Irish-trained 40-1 chance For Auctioner return after their triumph in the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham yesterday. Magnier was the first amateur rider to win the big race for 19 years.

Jenkins hints at last by-election

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Hillhead

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Frank Johnson in the Commons

Sex and crime for the chamber's children

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This is an hour at which, judging by the visitors' galleries, many young children are watching. More to the point, it is an hour at which, judging by the chamber, many young children are taking part. It cannot be healthy for them, this constant emphasis on the sordid. None the less, it was sex and violence yet again yesterday. Both were said to be on the increase.

Members did not disagree about that. What they disagreed about was the significance of the new popularity of both. Traditionally, both sex and violence are contrary to Conservative Party policy. Indeed, every few years or so, a Conservative minister resigns in connection with the former.

The approach of Labour members to violence tends to be more subtle, though the present writer cannot say whether this is also true of their approach to sex.

At Prime Minister's question time, Mr. Denis Healey (Chancellor of the Exchequer) assured Mrs Thatcher that the key issue in the North-west of England was law and order. This was a refreshing contrast with the key issue in the North-west of London, which, judging from these letters from NW3 in *The Guardian*, is sex.

Mr. Healey asked Mrs Thatcher to "break with tradition" by allowing a vote on capital punishment. He was taken for the second time in a Parliament, Mrs Thatcher, who voted in favour of the restoration of capital punishment in that last debate, had considerable doubts as to whether another vote would have a different result. But she emphasised: "I quite understand that law and order is foremost in the public mind and for very good reasons."

But what were those reasons? Mr. Michael Foot intervened and asked her bluntly: "Does the Right Hon. Lady believe there is any connexion between the record rates of crime produced under her Government and the record rates of unemployment?" (Labour cheers.)

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Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend "Authors of the Year" party, New Zealand House, 6.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, visits the regiment for St Patrick's Day Parade, Bhurupore Barracks, Tidworth, 10.45; and later attend dinner in aid of Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Sussex Division of the St John's Ambulance Association, Inn on the Park, Hamilton Place, W1, 8.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presents Shamrock to Irish Guards at Guards Depot, Piccadilly, on the occasion of St Patrick's Day, 11.25.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester as Patron, visits Crosby Hall, Chelney Walk, Chelsea, 6.30.

The Duke of Gloucester opens new Magistrates' and Crown Courts, King's Lynn, Norfolk, 11.30. The Duke of Kent attends